The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Terrific Effect of the German Shells in Paris.

Galleries, Museums, Hospitals, Residences, and Churches Struck.

Women and Children Killed at Night in Their Beds.

French Denunciation and Bismarck's Defense of the Fire.

REVIVAL OF THE PEACE QUESTION.

Jules Favre and the Conference on the Eastern Question.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Fearful Destruction by the German Shells—Libraries, Galleries of Art, Churches and Private Houses Destroyed—Women and Children Killed in their Beds.

LONDON, Jan. 14—9 P. M.—Paris newspapers of the 10th inst. have been received, and furnish the following interesting particulars of the bombardment:

They unite in saying that a rain of projectiles (some weighing ninety-six kilograms,) unparalleled in the history of the siege, was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and the Odeon. The bombardment continues without interruption throughout the day and night, and was so violent on the night of the 8th between the church of St. Sulpice and the Museum, that shells fell every two minutes. Hospitals, ambulances, schools, the public libraries, the churches of St. Sulpice, the Sorbonne and Val de Grâce, and many private houses, have been struck. Women were killed both in the streets and their beds, and infants in their mothers' arms. One projectile which fell in the Rue Vaugirard killed four children and wounded five others. The unrivalled works of art in the Luxembourg and the Museum were destroyed. The hospital Val de Grace, suffered greatly, and wounded soldiers were there killed in their beds.

Paris is transformed into a battle-field, in which the women show themselves as brave as the men.

The French Fire—Effect on the German Works.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Official advices from Paris state the bombardment was continued throughout the night of the 11th, shell falling every minute in the St. Sulpice quarters. Forts Issy, Vauvres and Montrouge also cannonaded with great violence. The reply from the external batteries was so effective as to inflict great damage upon the Prussian fortifications and cause a slackening of their fire. Fort Nogent, the village of Fontenay and the bend of the Marne were also bombarded, without important result. The forts on the eastern side of the city cannonaded the entire Prussian line in that direction with much effect.

A dispatch from Versailles says the bombardment of Paris continued on the 14th. Forts Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge were silenced.

Ineffectual Sorties of the Garrison—Severe Fighting, but the Assailants Repulsed in Disorder.

LONDON, Jan. 15—3 A. M.—A dispatch just received from Versailles says that on the night of the 13th vigorous sorties have been made by the garrison of Paris in three several directions. The French simultaneously advanced against the Prussian Guards near Le Bourget and Drancy, north-east of Paris; against the Eleventh German Corps near Meudon, south-west of Paris, and against the Second Bavarian Corps near Clamart, also to the south of the city. The fighting in each instance was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who, repulsed at all points, retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great disorder.

The French Protest Against the German Fire—Bismarck's Defence of his Mode of Warfare.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The protest of the Paris Government to the foreign Powers against the bombardment of the French capital by the Prussians is in effect as follows:

The bombardment is proceeding wantonly, upon hospitals, ambulances, and churches, and is killing many innocent women and children. All the authorities on war and military usage require that a warning to remove noncombatants shall precede the opening of such an attack upon a city. The bombardment, continues the protest, is not a preliminary to military action, but is an act coldly calculated to devastate the city and strike terror to the citizens by murder and incendiarism. The Government protests loudly in the face of the civilized world at this useless barbarism, and concludes its manifesto by the statement that the inhabitants of Paris are undismayed.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Count BISMARCK, in a note just issued to the North German representatives abroad, defends the German mode of warfare, and appeals for witnesses to the English and American reporters with the German armies. He cites two cases as evidence of French barbarity, two cases in which the French fired upon Parlimentaire, and also thirty-one violations of the Geneva Convention. He also says the French use explosive missiles, burn ships, maltreat prisoners, and encourage the violation of their parole by French officers. In conclusion Count BISMARCK says the French rulers do not wish for peace, but gag the Press, prevent the convocation of the National Assembly, and force the people to continue the war.

Effect of the German Fire on the Forts—Destruction of a Bridge Covered with French Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Our correspondent at Versailles, in a dispatch dated the 13th, says:

From 1½ to 5 yesterday the bombardment of Paris was continued vigorously, with only few intermissions of ten and twenty-five minutes respectively.

The destruction of Fort Issy is virtually achieved. Fort Montrouge is breached so completely that from Petit, near Sceaux, the spectator can see right through to the *enceinte*. The barracks are utterly burned down.

The French were yesterday engaged in bringing troops across the railway from the river. The Gauche bridge, near Bas Meudon, while crowded with men, was struck with shells, broke down, precipitating the soldiers from an immense height, crushing them to death.

At 4 o'clock P. M. our correspondent says the heaviest fighting yet known was then going on, and was directed mainly against the Montrouge. The bombardment was absolutely unceasing for twelve hours.

VON MOLTKE narrowly escaped with his life. He was returning from a visit to the south-western batteries, when a shell burst close to his carriage, covering himself and his aide-de-camp with mud, ice and frozen dirt.

A French dash made at the breastworks resulted in the capture of one officer and twenty men of the Sixth Bavarian infantry.

MANTEUFFEL left Versailles yesterday, after breakfasting with the King, to take a new command.—*Evening Telegram.*

Saturday's Fire General—The Germans Accused of Using Petroleum Shells—Trochu's Order of the Day.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has special dispatches from Paris to Saturday. The bombardment was slowly maintained against Forts Nogent and Romain all day Friday, but was general on Saturday. The French accuse the Prussians of using petroleum shells. Gen. TROCHU, in his order of the day, renews his laudation of the troops for their courage and steadiness. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has reason to believe that the King of Prussia contemplates leaving Versailles for a short time.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Operations on the Loire—Chanzy's Army Reorganized—Movements in the East and North.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is announced that Gen. CHANZY's Army of the Loire has been reorganized, and is about to resume operations. The positions held by Gen. CHANZY's forces are very strong.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 16.—Gen. CHANZY reports minor engagements with the advanced guard of the enemy yesterday, and that he expects a general attack today. The Prussians have been dislodged from Gien, and are retreating on Montargis and Orleans.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Pruntrut, dated the 13th, reports severe fighting all that day between Herincourt and Croix, in the Department of Haute Saône, which had not closed at a late hour in the evening. The result was unknown. Large reinforcements are stated to be coming from the north to the German Army of the East.

A despatch from Havre says there is constant skirmishing near that city. It is reported that the Prussians are turning the left wing of Gen. FAIDHERBE's army of the North, and are menacing Cambrai.

A dispatch from Lille says the army of Gen. FAIDHERBE is daily receiving reinforcements, and is advancing. It encamps during Sunday at Albert, supported on its right by the divisions of Gens. PAULZE and DUVOY, and on the left by that of Gen. FAVRE. The division of Gen. ROBIN remains at Bapaume.

The Prussians menace a bombardment of Longwy, and the women and children are flying into Belgium and Luxembourg. There was quite a heavy fight on Saturday, near Longwy, in which both infantry and artillery were engaged.

The command of the German Army of the Vosges is assigned to Gen. MANTEUFFEL. This army will comprehend Gen. VON WERDER's forces, which are to be greatly augmented.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16.—The Prussians have destroyed the bridge over the Chiers, between Longwy and Arlon. The material for the bombardment of Longwy is being rapidly concentrated in the interior.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The French Provisional Government has authorized the Bank of France to issue a million a half francs of forced paper currency, secured on the State domain.

It is expected that 50,000 Belgian troops will be concentrated upon the French border in case Gen. FAIDHERBE is forced back to the frontier.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 16.—The Germans attacked Gen. CHANZY yesterday. The army resisted well except in the centre.

Gen. BOURBAKI continues to approach Belfort. He was fighting yesterday, and occupied Montbeliard. The battle was resumed today.

The Battle at Le Mans—The Second Day's Fighting.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The particulars of the second day's fighting from our correspondent with the Army of the Loire, at Le Mans, dated the 11th inst., have arrived.

He describes with minuteness the movements of the troops during the day, attended, as they were, with so terrible a loss of life. The French, he states, made a desperate effort to dislodge the Germans, and an artillery duel of fearful effect commenced. This was continued until dark, when an order reached the French that they were to fall back on Le Mans.

Our correspondent states that he saw the battle from the heights. The sun was on the ground, but the air was crisp and clear. Le Mans was not more than five miles from the field of battle. The Prussian infantry were less than a mile away, the balls occasionally rattling among the trees on the road-side, near the city.

At 4 o'clock in the day the Germans advanced by columns, covered by artillery, against the Chateau des Chartres, a pretty place, which had been made the head-quarters of the French. Here, for the first time, the French battery, hitherto reserved, opened fire, and appeared to take the Germans by surprise. This caused the advance to waver, but it was only for a moment. The Germans pressed forward and attacked the French infantry, which occupied the terraced road below Gen. DE CHANZY's position. It soon became evident the French were unable to withstand the heavy charges of the enemy.

About 5 o'clock an order was given for a backward movement, the French artillery still continuing their fire to cover this retreat. Gen. CHANZY actively superintended the retreat, which was effected in the most complete order. The French, at the time of this retreat, held some of the strongest positions, and it was generally believed that the result of the day's fighting was not irrecoverably adverse to the French.

CHANZY hoped to renew the fight on the next day, under more auspicious circumstances. Later in the evening an event occurred which made a change in the prospects of the French.

After dark a strong force of Germans renewed the fight. A most important French position, La Tuilerie, was endeavored to be taken by immense masses of infantry and a large force of cavalry, who advanced rapidly, scattering the French forces before them. The French had not anticipated this attack, and the Mobiles of Brittany fled in disorder, taking with them all the French force to the right bank of the River Huisne, and were compelled to make a rapid retreat on Le Mans.

This unforeseen disaster may compel an evacuation of the city, if not an entire break up of CHANZY's army.

A council of war is now in session at Le Mans. Should the second Army of the Loire be lost, all French hope is gone.—*Evening Telegram.*

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Cession of Alsace and Lorraine—Condition to be Insisted on—Austrian Mediation—The Story only Premature.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* of today has an editorial in reference to the rumors which have been in circulation that the neutral States represented in the London Conference will propose the opening of negotiations for peace between France and Prussia, and insists that the Germans demand, and that peace is impossible without, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

The semi-official statement is made that the rumor that Austria has offered her services as a mediator between Prussia and France is at least premature.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

French Representation—M. Jules Favre's Embarrassing Situation—Difficulty of Exit from Paris—Turkey's Relations with Roumania and Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The *Observer* of today says no information was received last night relative to the departure of JULES FAVRE from Paris. The Government of Bordeaux are anxious that FAVRE should attend the London Conference, but not knowing his wishes in the matter, do not feel at liberty to appoint him their representative. The *Observer* also says: Considering the importance of an early settlement of the Eastern Question, another adjournment is impossible.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—JULES FAVRE has addressed to the Powers concerned a circular, dated Paris, Jan. 12, replying to Earl GRANVILLE's invitation to the French Government to send a representative to the Conference on the Eastern Question. He points out that any settlement of the questions to be considered by the Conference, with France unrepresented, would be void, and adds that he has been instructed by Minister GAMBETTA to proceed in person to London to attend the Conference, but is unable to do so because the Prussians fire on flags of truce sent out from Paris. It is true that Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, is now authorized to promise him a pass and safe conduct through the German lines. If it is received, and the condition of Paris permits, he will proceed to London; but while the bombardment continues his departure is impossible. In the meanwhile the defense of the city goes on with undiminished vigor.

MEHEMED PUCHDI PACHA, the Turkish Minister of Finance, having been informed that JULES FAVRE has declined to attend the London Conference, reserves the right to sign the protocol.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—The Turkish Government professes to have grounds for the belief that the confidential negotiations of Prince CHARLES of Roumania, with the Powers looking to the abolition of his Suzerainty to the Porte have proved unsuccessful.

It is known that the Sultan and Khédive are now on friendly terms.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Army Reforms in England—Liability to Military Service—King William, of Prussia, and Prince Henry, of Luxembourg—Sentence of a Prince for Murder—Sheridan in Florence.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—An assimilation of the administrations of the army and navy is proposed. The plan is to commit the management of the former to a board similar to that of the Admiralty. Mr. CARDWELL will probably defend the War Department on the first night of the coming session of Parliament. Gen. MANSFIELD, whom the Government consults respecting the reorganization of the army, in a speech on Saturday at the distribution of the volunteer prizes, declared the necessity of a universal liability to military service in England, with no paid substitutes.

It is said that an officer of high rank has arrived in Luxembourg with a letter from the King of Prussia to Prince HENRY.

PESTH, Jan. 14.—Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWICH has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for complicity in the assassination of Prince MICHAEL OBRENOVITCH, in 1868.

FLORENCE, Jan. 15.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL has given a banquet in honor of Gen. SHERIDAN.

Tempestuous Weather—The "City of Brooklyn" at Queenstown—Florida Bonds in London—Sporting Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The weather is tempestuous, and much damage has been occasioned to shipping. The gale was terrific off the Lands End on Sunday night.

The disabled steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, from New-York, arrived at Roches Point, below Queenstown, on Sunday afternoon, under sail.

The *Times'* city article of today is severe on the propositions made by Florida to compromise her State debt.

A great match at billiards took place on Saturday evening in St. James' Hall, between BENNETT, the present champion, and COOK, Jr., the former champion. The latter starting with a lead of 350 against the 218 of his opponent, made one break of 752, including 219 spot strokes, and won the match, which was 1,000 points, even, by 783 points. The time occupied by the game was one hour and forty-five minutes.

The great sculling match over the Tyne championship course, for £200 a side, between J. RENFORTH and H. KELLEY, representing the Tyne, and J. TAYLOR and T. WINSHIP, came off today. The betting was 7 to 4 on RENFORTH and KELLEY, who led throughout the race and won easily by several lengths.

Renomination of Senator Wilson by the Massachusetts Republican Legislative Caucus—The Labor Reformers and Mr. Phillips.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Hon. HENRY WILSON was nominated for re-election to the United States Senate in the Republican Legislative Caucus, this afternoon, receiving 108 votes to 22 for DAVIS and 11 for BOUTWELL. The Labor Reformers and Republicans opposed to Mr. WILSON also met in caucus, negatived a motion to nominate Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS 8 to 3, and adjourned till to-morrow.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Jan. 16.—Observations taken at 12½ P. M.: Barometer, 23.60; thermometer, 24; relative humidity, 100; wind, south-west; velocity, 35 miles. Sergt. SMITH was down the mountain this morning as far as Gulf Tank. The rain came down in torrents, sweeping in sheets along the side of the mountain, and has taken the snow and ice almost entirely off the railway. A light rain prevails on the summit.

WASHINGTON.

Ocean Telegraphs—Rapid Legislation—The Case of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Brooks—Georgia Congressmen—Removal of Disabilities—Jurisdiction Over Soldiers' Homes—Revenue Laws—The McGarrahan Case—Testimony of the Ex-Commissioners and Clerks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A sharp struggle, ending in an extraordinary result, took place in the House today on a motion of Gen. BANKS to recall from the Senate and rescind the vote by which the resolution providing for a joint special committee to consider all ocean cable enterprises was passed week before last. Much feeling was exhibited, and Gen. BANKS passionately denounced the passage of the resolution as a gross infringement of the rights of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and alleged that it was passed by the House when that body did not know it, and without understanding its purport; but the House evinced a very commendable knowledge of the fact that such a resolution did pass, and refused to suspend the rules. Gen. BANKS stated during the discussion, in reply to assertions that the Foreign Affairs Committee had refused to report any Cable bills, that they would report at any time the House would give permission. When the House had refused to suspend the rules, he moved that permission be given to the Committee to report, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. WOOD, from the Committee, then reported a general Cable bill. Mr. BANKS said he did not ask for its consideration then, but shouts came up from all over the House, "Let's pass it—Let's pass it," and the House took it up. The bill was read in a hurry by the Clerk, the previous question was ordered with a rush, and the bill was passed by an uproarious yea vote, with not a voice in the negative. "Now they've got it," shouted several members, but who had it and what they had nobody seemed to know. Neither did anybody know what kind of a bill had been passed in that blind manner. It was supposed that the passage of the bill was going to circumvent the schemes of the interests which have been seeking the appointment of a special joint committee on ocean cables, but those interests assert that it is their action which has forced this bill out of the Committee, and that the reason why they have striven to get a special committee is that the present regular committees are controlled by the existing ocean cable monopolies. The bill as passed is given in the report of the proceedings. It is an open question whether, as it now stands, it does not invalidate the franchise of the Cuba Cable Company.

MR. HASTINGS AND MR. BROOKS.

Mr. HUGH J. HASTINGS made his appearance in the House today, in response to the Brooks investigation, by the presentation, through Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York, of a well-tempered memorial, reciting the history of his differences with Mr. BROOKS, denying that he ever signed any such affidavit as was read the other day, and alleging that the matter was purely a personal and political one, and that Congress had no jurisdiction over the subject. He, therefore, prayed that the investigation be dismissed, and that Mr. BROOKS be left to investigate the matter in the Courts, where he had invited that gentleman to meet him. Mr. BROOKS made a very bitter speech in reply to this petition, and Mr. LAFLIN replied, closing with a motion to refer the memorial to the Special Committee, with instructions to make a preliminary report on the question of jurisdiction. The memorial was referred, but the House refused to instruct the Committee as asked, and the investigation will therefore begin to-morrow. Mr. HASTINGS will probably make the same point on jurisdiction before the Committee that was made in the House today.

GEORGIA IN CONGRESS ONCE MORE.

Georgia once more made her appearance on the floors of Congress today, in the persons of four of the Representatives elected at the late election in that State, who were duly sworn in, viz.: Gen. P. M. B. YOUNG and W. T. PRICE, Democrats, and MARION BETHUNE and JEFFERSON F. LONG, Republicans. The latter is a dark mulatto, with crisp hair, evidently having more of the African in him than any one of his race who has yet appeared in Congress.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An effort to restore to the Speaker's table the bill for the relief of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which had gone to the Committee on Public Lands, was made today by Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, who adroitly got in a speech on a motion to suspend the rules, a motion not debatable. The effort failed by—yeas 115, nays 65, not two-thirds in its favor. It will succeed next time.

A COUNCIL OF PEACE.

Secretary DELANO entertained the members of the Indian Peace Commission and the Indian Committees of the House and Senate, and a number of members of the Press at his residence to-night.

RELIEF FROM DISABILITIES.

In the morning hour in the Senate, Mr. JOHNSTON called up a special Disability bill which has appeared before the Senate two or three times. The amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL, offered the other day, to substitute a general provision for the removal of disabilities, came up with the bill itself. Mr. TRUMBULL was appealed to to withdraw the amendment, so that the persons named in the bill might qualify for offices to which they had been elected. He offered to do so if it could be understood that no more special bills of the kind should be considered till a general law had been passed upon, but objection being made to such an arrangement he remained firm. The Senate must, therefore, decide one way or the other in regard to the general removal of disabilities, or leave the subject entirely alone.

SOLDIERS' HOME IN OHIO.

After the morning hour the bill to cede back to Ohio the site of the Soldiers' Home, in Gen. SCHENCK's District, was debated till after 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive Session. The bill meets with much opposition on both sides of the Senate, some objecting to the object in view, the enabling of the soldiers there to vote in local elections, and others to the form in which it was proposed to be accomplished. The passage of the bill will not affect the contest between Judge CAMPBELL and the friends of Gen. SCHENCK.

REVENUE LAWS.

The Finance Committee of the Senate had a special meeting today, for the purpose of a conference with Gen. PLEASONTON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. There was a general discussion of the revenue laws and their practical operation, with the special object of discovering in what respects new legislation was necessary or desirable. The law noticed lately in these dispatches, whose working is so different from its intention, passed last session for the reduction of the income tax, received some notice. The discussion in the Senate of the subject of taxation is evidently not to be prevented, because the Finance Committee constantly reports adversely on all bills proposing a repeal or reduction. Several Senators are determined to make a persistent effort to take from the calendar one of the many bills reported adversely, and they hope, when the subject is once before the Senate, to effect a repeal of the income tax.

THE PANOCHE RANCH.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning examined JOSEPH S. WILSON, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and WM. H. LOWERY, formerly a clerk in that office, but for several years one of the counsel of the New-Idria Company, and Messrs. STOKES, STORCK and BUELL, clerks in the Land Office, in reference to the record of the patent to the Panoche Grande Ranch. The clerk who made the record swore in substance that the record which he made was not altogether from the patent, but in part from a printed form, and that, as he recollected, the record was made before the signature of the President, the seal and dates were affixed. The witnesses all agreed, however, that the word "Exd," in the margin in red ink, meant that the record had been examined and compared with the original and found to be correct. Mr. LOWERY, counsel of the New-Idria Company, swore that he wrote in pencil against the President's name "not signed," but when he did not know. He thought it was soon after OTTO's order to suspend the patent. Mr. JOSEPH S. WILSON testified that the record was brought to him in its mutilated form, and he signed it under the written order of Secretary COX. Wherefore this was done, seven years after the record, he could not tell. The Commissioner was sure he did not advise this mutilation. He swore that he could not tell whether the patent had been signed, sealed and dated as shown in the record.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Postmasters.—S. H. Fairchild, Danville, Ill.; J. G. Lamb, Alton, Ill.; A. F. Miller, Galena, Ill.; N. H. Pratt, Kewanee, Ill.; J. H. Bardwell, East Hampton, Mass.

Miscellaneous.—William Rebottom, Assistant Engineer in the Navy; George A. Black, Secretary of Utah Territory; George S. Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue Fifth District of Virginia.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Robert W. Flenhugh, Collector of Customs, Natchez, Miss.; George Newcomb, Collector of Customs, District of Beaufort, S. C.; Simon Dodge, Collector of Customs, Marblehead, and Henry Stover, Collector of Customs, Newburyport, Mass.; R. Daniels, Collector of Customs in the District of Apalachicola, Fla.; A. N. Young, of Kentucky, Consul at Santiago de Cuba; Alvey A. Adee, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, in place of John Hay, resigned; James R. Hardenburgh, of California, to be Surveyor-General of California, vice Sherman, removed; Ellis G. Evans to be Register of the Land Office at Booneville, Mo.; Nathaniel Pope to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico; John B. Follansbee to be Register, and Charles McDonald to be Surveyor of the Land Office at Shasta, Cal.; Andrew Washburne, of Virginia, to be Pension Agent at Richmond, Va.

Postmasters.—Edward Ward, Gloversville, N. Y.; Mortimer B. Wilcox, Fairport, N. Y.; Henry B. Wells, Dowagiac, Mich.; S. S. Wicks, Glenwood, Iowa; John R. Putnam, Attica, N. Y.; Thos. P. Jewell, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Geo. A. Buckingham, River Head, N. Y.; E. M. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; Henry Foulds, Lanark, Ill.; Eugene A. Hinds, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Levi M. Gave, Watkins, N. Y.; Horatio R. Parks, Whitehall, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Borden, West Point, N. Y.; Augustus P. Goodale, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Isaac Sherwood, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Naval.—Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, to be Vice-Admiral; Commodore Thornton A. Jenkins, Rear-Admiral; Capt. James R. M. Mullany, Commodore; Capt. C. R. P. Rodgers, Commodore. The following-named Commanders to be Captains: Edward Simpson, Wm. G. Temple, Samuel P. Carter; and the following-named Lieutenant-Commanders to be Commanders: Augustus P. Cook, Leroy Fitch, and Bush R. Wallace.

OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Mr. CLIFFORD THOMSON and Mr. W. O. AVERY are specially assigned to duty. The former as Chief in charge of supervisors and detectives, and the latter as Chief in charge of appointments, records, commissions, and leaves of absence.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REVENUE OFFICE.

A circular was issued this afternoon reorganizing the Internal Revenue Office, and establishing rules and regulations for the Bureau. The Bureau is to consist of four principal divisions, viz.:

First—Division of Law, in charge of the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue, assisted by Mr. WM. H. ARMSTRONG.

Second—Division of Correspondence, Statistics, and matters not otherwise provided for, in charge of the First Deputy.

Third—Division of Accounts in charge of the Second Deputy.

Fourth—Division of Distilled Spirits, Merchandise in Bond, &c., in charge of the Third Deputy.

These are again subdivided into various sections in charge of officials named in the circular.

THE PRESS AND THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The following is prescribed in the new revenue regulations concerning the furnishing of information to the representatives of the Press:

"All information designed for publication will first be submitted to the Commissioner, when, if approved by him, the same will be announced by posting on a bulletin to be kept for the purpose. The giving of information to reporters of the Press or to others, in violation of the above rules, will be reported to the Commissioner for his action."

ALBANY.

Mr. Twombly's Case Before the Committee on Privileges and Elections—Tom Fields' Trick to Exclude Evidence—The Returns from the Disputed District.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A bare quorum was present in each House this evening, and the business transacted was unimportant. The Committee on Privileges and Elections held their first session this evening, and took up the contested case of TWOMBLY *vs.* CAREY, from the Seventh District of New-York. Alderman EUGENE DURNIN, assisted by TOM. FIELDS, acted as counsel for CAREY, and Mr. TWOMBLY appeared in his own behalf. FIELDS took the ground that the Committee could not go behind the returns of the Board of Supervisors, which showed they threw out the vote of the Sixteenth District of the Ninth Ward, but did not show how the vote of that district stood. Consequently if the Assembly were to reverse the action of the Supervisors in throwing out of the vote of that district, there would be no proof that TWOMBLY was elected. In other words, FIELDS' position, if sustained, would exclude the only evidence on which TWOMBLY could prove his title to the seat, and would render any contest useless. Mr. TWOMBLY objected to this summary disposal of his case by a pettifogging trick, and asked for subpœnas to produce before the Committee the returns of the district that was thrown out by the Supervisors. Another meeting of the Committee is to be held to-morrow morning, when the Committee will probably decide whether to grant the subpœna or not. The Committee say they are going to dispose of the case without delay, and they will certainly take a short way of doing it if they adopt the trick suggested by FIELDS.

Report of the New Capitol Commission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The New Capitol Commissioners, in their annual report, submitted to the Senate, say the amount expended during the year and up to Jan. 1, 1871, was $928,671 84. Total expenditures prior to 1870, as per the annual report of the Commissioners of 1869, were $689,062 14. Total expenditures from the commencement of the work to Jan. 1, 1871, $1,613,734 98. As to the probable cost of the building, they refer to the estimates already made, and state that no changes in the plan can be advantageously made now, and close by recommending a further appropriation of $1,000,000 for an energetic advance of the work.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 16.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock. The annual report of the New Capitol Commissioners for 1870 was received, together with a communication from the same, stating that the information called for by the Senate is contained in their annual report.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. TWEED—Relative to the redemption of lands sold for unpaid taxes; also to amend the act providing for the sales of lands for unpaid taxes.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Amending the Morrisania School act.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Relative to a stenographic reporter for the Courts of the Sixth Judicial District.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To authorize a railroad from Clinton-square to Wall-street, Syracuse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bills to regulate the term of office of Notaries Public, relating to those appointed during a recess of the Legislature, was passed. The Senate went into Committee. Several bills of minor importance were ordered to a third reading, when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate resolution directing the Controller to pay for stone-cutting on the new Capitol building, a sum not to exceed $44,000, was received, and on the motion of Mr. CAMPBELL was unanimously adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. FLANAGAN—To amend the act regulating the costs in cases.

By Mr. O'NEILL—To repeal the act for an experimental railway in New-York and Westchester Counties.

By Mr. FLICK—Relative to the Marine Court of New-York.

The Assembly then adjourned.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA.

The steam-ship *City of Merida*, from Sisal and Vera Cruz, via Havana on Jan. 12, reached this port yesterday evening. By the courtesy of Purser BENNEL, the interesting letter printed below was promptly delivered at this office.

The Capture of Mme. Cespedes—An Interview With the Wife of the Republican President—Position of Revolutionary Matters—A Tragedy Through Love.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 12, 1871.

The most exciting event of the week has been the capture of Mrs. ANITA CESPEDES, wife of the Cuban President, and that of her escort, Mr. JUAN CLEMENTE ZENEA, who intended returning with her to the United States, running the blockade from one of the keys near Guanaja. In order to give a full account of the affair, I can do no better than to send the result of an interview between Mrs. CESPEDES and a friend of your correspondent, who was the only gentleman, except some members of her family, who was permitted to see her. Mrs. CESPEDES arrived here on Sunday night on the Spanish man-of-war *Churruca*, and on Monday my friend called to see her at the Beneficencia, (orphan asylum,) where she had been placed by especial order of VALMASEDA, instead of in the Paula prison. My friend found Mrs. CESPEDES in a pleasant room beside that of the Mother Superior. After stating that he should like some information, which would be published in New-York, Mrs. CESPEDES gave him the following account of her departure from within the Cuban lines and her capture:

"We left the interior," she said, "several days previous to our capture, and were waiting, accompanied by two sailors, who had come with Mr. ZENEA, for a sloop to take us off. The calm weather prevailing prevented the sloop from reaching us at the appointed time, and we were discovered by the Spanish troops and captured. I was not only well treated, but taken care of by the Spanish officers in the kindest manner possible. No matter what my political sentiments may be, in honor of the truth I shall always be thankful, and shall laud the generous and gentlemanly behavior of the Spanish officers. The only tent which the troops had was that of Brig.-Gen. CHINCHILLA. A rain-storm came up, and the General marched to and fro in front of the tent which he had ceded to me. They gave me the best they had to eat and were delicate enough to remove me to a safe distance when they executed a number of prisoners taken by Col. BERGEL, so that I should not notice it. On our arrival at Nuevitas, I was placed in the house of a private family, where I was well treated and furnished with some clothing, of which I stood sadly in need, all mine having been lost when my mother was captured some months ago. The Spanish officers asked me whether I had not intended to surrender to them, when I was captured, so as to put the fact in their report? I answered them no, and that I had only intended to leave the island because I was ill, having suffered a great deal since my confinement. My baby died, and I have not been strong since, and am suffering still. The officers also asked me whether my husband had not been with me at the time of my capture? I know why they asked, and as I always tell the truth, I told them that I had left him several days previous. The following questions were then answered by Mrs. CESPEDES:

CORRESPONDENT—Is it true that there is so much discontent among the Cubans and that they suffer so terribly?

Mrs. CESPEDES—Yes and no; they suffer as a matter of course, and bickerings between some of the officers also take place, but matters on the whole are well organized; there is meat enough in the Camaguey to feed the Spaniards and Cubans for several years, and the Cubans have planted sweet potatoes and bananas everywhere throughout the mountains. Salt is abundant, and everybody is provided with it; the Spaniards occasionally destroy the salt works, but these are again put into operation the moment the troops leave.

CORRESPONDENT—Do the Cubans commit the barbarities on Spanish prisoners they are charged with by the Spaniards?

Mrs. CESPEDES—No, Sir; on the contrary, the prisoners are well treated, and only ill treated as a matter of retaliation. My husband's son, a young man of twenty-two, was executed simply because he was the son of CESPEDES. Young OSCAR held no rank in the army, and was only a private soldier.

CORRESPONDENT—Are the Cubans as determined now as they were?

Mrs. CESPEDES—Yes, Sir, they are. Many of them will not give up under any circumstances. When I bade adieu to my husband, he told me: "If we triumph, we shall meet again on earth; if we fail, we shall meet in heaven."

CORRESPONDENT—Who are the most prominent military men in the Camaguey now?

Mrs. CESPEDES—MANUEL BOZA is Commander-in-Chief; IGNACIO AGRAMONTE commands a body of guerrillas, and EMBERTA heads some very fine troops.

CORRESPONDENT—Does the paper money of the Republic circulate freely now?

Mrs. CESPEDES—No, sir, not now; gold does, and if a person has plenty of it he can obtain almost everything, but the prices are fabulous. An ordinary dress-pattern worth about $5 costs $17, and so on in proportion.

The correspondent seeing that Mrs. CESPEDES was fatigued, refrained from asking any more questions, and leaves the task to his New-York *confrères*, to whom the lady can speak freely and with more leisure. The Captain-General gave her permission to leave for the United States and join her family, and she will leave this afternoon for New-York on the *City of Merida*.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. J. STARKE, who has so creditably filled the position as *Herald* correspondent, leaves here today. Mr. STARKE was universally esteemed here for his qualities as a gentleman.

QUASIMODO.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Jan. 16, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.17	37	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.23	38	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	29.74	36	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.21	21	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.19	44	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.83	16	S.	Very gentle	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.44	21	..	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.33	24	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.31	15	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West	30.16	63	N. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Lake City	30.20	37	N.	Very gentle	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.31	42	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	29.93	32	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.54	6	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	30.12	29	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.10	40	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.25	18	N. W.	High.	Snow.
Savannah	30.21	42	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Toledo	30.40	21	..	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	30.19	38	N. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N. C.	30.20	39	N. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
New-London, Ct.	29.85	31	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.14	30	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

SAN DOMINGO.

Secretary Fish's Reply to the Inquiries of Senator Sumner.

A Complete and Comprehensive History of the Island.

All the Government Documents Relating to It Made Public.

Efforts of Former Administrations to Obtain Samana.

Part Played by the Agents of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following is Secretary FISH's letter accompanying the President's Message, transmitting the documents and correspondence relative to the San Domingo annexation question, called for by Senator SUMNER's resolution:

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 4th inst., [here the resolution is quoted,] has the honor to report to the President:

THE EARLY OWNERS OF THE ISLAND.

The limits of those parts of the Island of San Domingo which were formerly under the dominion of Spain and France, respectively, were defined with fullness and precision by the treaty between those Powers, signed at Paris on the 3d of June, 1777, a translation of which is herewith annexed. This boundary has been compared with the line shown by the official map of the island published by the Dominican Government, and has been found to correspond with it. A copy of that boundary line, as shown by the official map, is herewith transmitted. By the ninth article of the treaty of peace between them of the 22d of July, 1795, commonly called the Treaty of Basle, Spain ceded to France her territory in and sovereignty over that island; these, however, were subsequently restored to Spain by the eighth article of the treaty between the allied Powers of Europe of the 30th of May, 1814. By an ordinance of King CHARLES X. of France, of the 17th of April, 1825, a translation of which is also herewith annexed, the independence of the French part of the island was acknowledged upon certain conditions, one of which was that the inhabitants were required to make certain annual payments into the French treasury. These payments were further regulated by formal treaties between France and Hayti, of the 12th of October, 1838, the 12th of February, 1838, the 15th of May, 1847, and the 1st of October, 1864. In none of these instruments is any reference made to the Spanish part of the island of San Domingo, and no public document of any kind can be found which makes the territory or the inhabitants of that region liable for any of the debt to France assumed by the Government of Hayti.

DOMINICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The independence of the Dominican Republic was declared, and a constitution for its government was proclaimed on the 1st of December, 1821. On the 19th of April, 1844, that Government issued a decree equalizing the treatment to be given to the flags of all nations in its ports. Under date of the 12th of October, 1848, it negotiated a treaty of commerce and navigation with France. On the 6th of March, 1850, it concluded a similar treaty with Great Britain. On the 5th of May and the 29th of July, 1852, other similar treaties with France and Denmark were respectively concluded. On the 2d of March, 1854, it concluded a treaty of commerce with Sardinia. On the 18th of February, 1855, it concluded a treaty with, and its independence was formally acknowledged by Spain. On the 24th of July, 1855, it concluded a treaty of commerce with the Netherlands, and on the 24th of October, 1867, a similar treaty with the United States.

AMERICAN REPORTS OF THE COUNTRY.

On the 22d of February, 1845, that Government having applied to this Government for recognition, Mr. JOHN HOGAN was dispatched from this Department as a special agent, with instructions to inquire as to the extent of the territory of the Republic, as to the character and composition of the population, as to the number and discipline of the troops, as to the people of the country and its division in races, and as to its finances. Mr. HOGAN reported that the territories of the Republic were those which formerly belonged to Spain; that the population was about 230,000, of whom 40,000 were blacks and over 100,000 were whites; and the other information called for was given in a correspondence and series of tables appended to the report. A copy of the instructions to Mr. HOGAN, of his report, and of the inclosures in it, are herewith transmitted. In the following year the subject was again taken up by the Administration of Mr. POLK and under directions of Mr. BANCROFT, the then Secretary of the Navy. Lieutenant (now Admiral) D. D. PORTER traversed nearly the whole island, from east to west and from north to south, traveling sometimes on foot and sometimes on a mule, and made an elaborate and highly favorable report of the resources of the island and of the character of the population. It is understood that only fragmentary portions of this interesting document remain in the archives of the Navy Department.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORT ON SAMANA BAY.

During the administration of Mr. PIERCE, Capt., afterward Major-Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, was sent by the war Department to survey the Bay and Peninsula of Samana, and a valuable report was made by him, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The agent of this Department at that time wrote with reference to this survey:

"Capt. MCCLELLAN wrote me on the 3d without informing me that the position selected for a coal depot will require at least two square miles of land, and perhaps somewhat more. In pursuance of instructions, I will endeavor to obtain these concessions."

Efforts were also made under the Administration of Mr. PIERCE to negotiate a general treaty with that Republic, which apparently did not result to the satisfaction of this Department.

SPANISH OPPOSITION.

On the 8th of January, 1855, Mr. ELLIOT, the Commercial Agent at San Domingo, wrote to the Department:

"I have this day received word from President SANTANA, who has been all the time with the army, that he will be here in a few days, when the treaty shall be immediately attended to, and concluded as soon as possible. They desire to make a separate convention in regard to Samana when the country is more tranquil."

On the 19th of July following the same officer wrote:

"The Spanish Chargé and Consul-General arrived here about the end of December last, and from the very day of his arrival he began speaking to all the members of this Government of the extreme injury the American treaty, if made, would cause to Spain; and advised the Executive, in all his interviews, to reject the same resolutely and at all peril. After the treaty was signed he proposed to this Government that they should withdraw it, or refuse to ratify its exchange; and in order to accomplish this, he offered a Spanish Protectorate, a quantity of troops, and a good navy. Besides, he would assume the responsibility for all the consequences that might occur in making opposition to the United States. This was also refused. He then declared that the Spanish Government would infinitely prefer securing this for the Haytiens than for it to be under any American influence."

On the 18th of September following, the same officer wrote to the Department, that on the 8th of the last July the Consuls of Spain, England, and France had a secret interview with the Dominican Cabinet, the object of which was to oblige the withdrawal of the American treaty, threatening them in case of refusal to put in execution threats already made, declaring that it never would be permitted for the people of the United States to have a foothold in the Dominican Republic. On the same day he wrote:

"I am authorized to offer to the United States Government not only any location in the Bay of Samana, for their purposes, but the coal mines in that harbor, and any other commercial advantages they require."

On the 30th of October following, the acting Commercial Agent, Mr. PEREIRA, notified the Department of a change in the Government unfriendly to the United States, and on the 2d of November he wrote that the common town cry was, "Down with the Yankees," and that he and his family owed their protection from violence to the unsolicited interference of a commander of a British man-of-war.

SPANISH EFFORTS TO REGAIN THE ISLAND.

The Government of Spain, which fell with the revolution of 1868 at Madrid, following the example of the French in Mexico, took advantage of the late internal dissensions and conflicts in the United States to endeavor to repossess the portion of the island of San Domingo referred to in the resolution. The political and military objects aimed at in this [illegible] was

Continued on Eighth Page.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Supervising Architect of the Capitol extension, asking that a place be assigned for the statue of the late President LINCOLN, executed by Miss VINNIE REAM. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to regulate the taking of testimony in Courts of the United States, and prescribing fees to be charged for the issue and necessary papers therein. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported with sundry amendments, the House bill revising, consolidating and amending the statutes relating to the Post-office Department.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, the Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire and report upon a remedy for existing grievances caused by a deficient supply of Potomac River water in the City of Washington.

Mr. YATES, of Illinois, upon his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

SUBSIDIES FOR SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to aid in the construction of twenty or more first-class iron steam-ships, together with ship-yards, machine shops, rolling-mills, wharves, docks, &c., and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill proposes to incorporate W. H. Webb, Clarence H. Clark, John A. Griswold, John Roach, Paul W. Spofford, Henry Steers and others, under the name of the American Mail and Ocean Transportation Company, for the purpose above indicated, and promises that the Government of the United States shall pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Company to the amount of $20,000,000 in gold for thirty years, not becoming responsible, however, for the payment of the principal. In return, the Company's steam-ships are to carry the United States mails and Government agents free of charge.

PENSIONS.

Mr. HOWELL, from the Committee on Pensions, reported without amendment the House bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors. It provides for placing on the pension roll all surviving officers and enlisted or drafted men, including militia or volunteers of the military or naval service of the United States, who served consecutively three months in the war of 1812, and who were honorably discharged; and also the widows of such soldiers and sailors.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely upon a pension claim, because the disabilities of the claimant had not been contracted in the line of a soldier's duty. Also, favorably, the House bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers, and of widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors.

The House bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors and of the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors, as reported, with amendments from the Senate Committee on Pensions by Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the invalid pensions of all officers, soldiers, marines and sailors of the land and naval forces, and of the widows, children and dependent relatives of any of the same, granted, or hereafter to be granted, under the provisions of the general law; also, the same pension granted by special law not in excess of the rate provided by the general law for similar cases, be and the same are hereby increased by the sum of twenty per centum thereof, to commence on the 1st day of March, 1871, provided that said increase shall cease and terminate at the expiration of five years from said last-mentioned date.

SURVEY OF LAND CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, the Senate considered and passed the Senate bill to expedite the survey of private land claims.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in response to inquiries by Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, explained that the bill was the result of considerable legal research, and it would expedite the settlement of boundaries of old Mexican land tracts. Upon the importance of the measure to sections of the United States in which land claims existed, he said owners of thousands of acres of land in California and the Territories were unable to obtain patents because there was no way of determining the boundaries of their tracts. The bill would to a great extent take these questions from the jurisdiction of the Land Department and give them to the Courts of the country where the titles have been confirmed, the parties thereby being enabled to bring their witnesses and have the questions adjudicated more satisfactorily.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, the Senate resumed consideration of the House bill to remove political disabilities of some fifty citizens of Virginia.

The Vice-President stated the question to be upon Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment to extend general relief from all such disabilities excepting only former Congressmen and military and naval officers of the United States who joined the rebellion, and members of the secession State Conventions.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, moved to include among the exceptions Judges of the United States Courts who joined the rebellion.

Messrs. LEWIS, of Virginia, and WARNER, of Alabama, appealed to Mr. TRUMBULL to withdraw his amendment, which the latter declined to do, remarking that he thought the time had come for Congress to act on the general subject.

Mr. ABBOTT, of North Carolina, hoped that the Senator (Mr. TRUMBULL) would not precipitate this question of general amnesty on the Senate at this time. There was nothing in the attitude of the South to justify the Government in taking such a long step. He was opposed to the amnesty movement for public reasons, mainly because a large portion of the people of the Southern States were now as bitterly hostile to the Government as ever.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, stated, in support of his amendment, that, leaving out the authors of the secession ordinances, he did not suppose the whole number of persons included in the exceptions would amount to more than 200 or 300.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, spoke of the partial and unsatisfactory character of the legislation intended to meet individual cases, and the necessity of legislating by classes.

The morning hour expiring, Mr. LEWIS reiterated his appeal to Mr. TRUMBULL for a withdrawal of the amendment, as its adoption would operate as a virtual defeat by compelling them to return the bill to the House. It was a measure of great importance to the people of his State.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied by inquiring whether if the amendment prevailed it would not embrace every person named in the bill? It was certainly unpleasant for him to refuse the personal appeals of the Senators, but he persisted in his refusal as the most effective means of ending the practice of piecemeal legislation in removing disabilities. A general bill never could be had while special bills were allowed to go through. Referring to a suggestion by Mr. STEWART, Mr. TRUMBULL intimated his willingness to withdraw the proposition, if the Senate would agree not to pass any more special bills on the subject until definite action was taken upon a general bill.

Several Senators objected.

THE OHIO SOLDIERS' ASYLUMS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, then demanded the regular order, which was the bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio. This bill was then taken up, and debated by Messrs. SHERMAN and THURMAN, the Senators from Ohio, for several hours.

The bill gives the State of Ohio jurisdiction and title over the property purchased by the United States for national asylums for disabled soldiers.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the bill was made necessary by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, under which some three or four hundred soldiers in the asylum near Dayton, under the laws of the State, and otherwise eligible to vote, were disfranchised as non-residents, because within the one mile square ceded by Ohio to the General Government, preparatory to establishing the institution. He went on to show that the acceptance of this land by the General Government was upon a condition that no resident upon it, otherwise eligible, should by that change of jurisdiction, be deprived of his right to vote. He commented upon the judicial decision referred to as a shock to the feelings of every citizen of the State, and said there was a strong public sentiment in Ohio that the right to vote should be restored to these soldiers.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN, of Ohio, proceeded to show the justice and propriety of the decision which has been made by five Republican Judges against the wishes of their party in the State. He reviewed the acts establishing the asylum, and argued upon the principle laid down by KENT, STORY, and other legal authorities, that being subject to the rules and articles of war, liable to trial by Court-martial, a citizen of Ohio who became an inmate of the asylum became divested of the burdens of citizenship, and as a consequence lost his right to vote while such an inmate. Could Congress, under the circumstances, give him the right to vote?

Mr. SHERMAN remarked he would prefer the disbandment of the Asylums to disfranchisement of the country's defenders.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN contended the bill was unconstitutional in ceding to the State of Ohio the jurisdiction over this asylum, and the act of the Ohio Legislature in extending the franchise to the Ohioans who were inmates thereof, was an excess of its legitimate authority.

A report of the Board of Managers, signed by Gen. BUTLER, as Chairman, was read at the request of Mr. THURMAN, showing how some of the inmates procured their discharge as the time approached for the payment of their pensions, and that after drawing their pensions they run into excesses, becoming debauched and diseased, and finally street vagrants. Some of them plied the hand-organ in the temporary employ of foreigners, the latter appropriating the lion's share of the proceeds received by these soldiers as charity. Notwithstanding the migratory habits of these men, as shown by report, it was now attempted to treat them as permanent residents of the State, and to permit the whole of them to vote, whether 1,000 or 10,000, because the managers could bring as many soldiers as they pleased to the asylum. In this way a general State election might be decided by these votes.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that the Supreme Court of Ohio had erred in assuming, as a matter of fact, that exclusive jurisdiction over the land covered by the Asylum grounds was ceded to the United States. He held that the land was the property, not of the United States, but of the soldiers, being held in trust for them by the Board of Managers.

Mr. THURMAN again spoke at length on the subject in support of his position.

Mr. BAYARD, Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. CARPENTER spoke on the measure, and, without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION OF TOBACCONISTS.

Mr. COX presented a petition of JOSEPH RAPHAEL and others, of New-York City, to relieve the tobacco interest from the repetitions of the tax on sales, &c.

THE HASTINGS-BROOKS CASE.

Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York, sent up to the Clerk's desk, and had read a memorial from HUGH J. HASTINGS denying that he ever made, signed or verified in any manner or form the alleged affidavit which Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, had presented and read to the House last Tuesday, and that he never knew that the same had been purported to be so made, signed and verified, until he saw the same published in a public journal as an affidavit. That the fact of its origin and of its fictitious character were well known to Mr. BROOKS; that the controversy between himself and Mr. BROOKS was a purely political, editorial and personal one, and, as such, not properly the subject of investigation, discussion or adjudication by the House of Representatives, but properly belonged to a judicial forum, and asking the House so to hold and determine. He moved the reference of the memorial to the select Committee appointed on the subject, with instructions to make a preliminary report on the propriety of further continuing the investigation.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, in reference to political allusions in the memorial, declared that the Democratic Party had no greater, wilier advocate than Mr. HASTINGS. He had been employed for years in Albany and New-York to deprave, damage and destroy his own party—the Republican Party. Almost every New-York Republican member knew Mr. HASTINGS to be a spy for the betrayal of the secrets of the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, and that he was paid for being such spy. In proof of that he had before him the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 12th of January, containing six columns of an advertisement of the New-York City Corporation. That paper received these advertisements, from the profits of which it received $25,000 or $30,000 a year. This was his (Mr. BROOKS') response to the sympathetic appeal of Mr. HASTINGS to the Republican side of the House. The affidavit which he had introduced to the House was an old acquaintance in New-York. When he was a member of the New-York Legislature, and previously when he was a correspondent at Albany, the existence of that paper was as well known as the existence of the sun in the skies, and never was denied. It had been reprinted from time to time in the *Independent* of New-York uncontradicted; it has reappeared in handbills when Mr. FENTON was elected to the Senate, and was not then denied. But, now that Mr. STONE, the person libeled, was dead, and that his counsel, Mr. FISHER, was also dead, there was a denial of the affidavit. But that denial itself was only a technical denial. Mr. HASTINGS did not deny and could not deny that he had published the document, in his own newspaper, and by that publication alone obtained exemption from the damages to which otherwise he would have been subjected. He (Mr. BROOKS) appealed to the House to proceed with the investigation, and to vindicate his character.

Mr. LAFLIN said that while he appreciated the value of private character, he could not forget the extraordinary circumstances under which the subject had been introduced in the House. Last Tuesday, the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) had, on a question of privilege, and without notice, introduced to the House an affidavit which the gentleman knew had been publicly denied by the signer to it. That gentleman's desire to tarnish the reputation of the memorialist was so marked, that he stood here today an organ of the Democratic Party, publicly confessing that that party had been in the habit of bribing Republicans, and as proof of that referring to a corporation advertisement in the *Commercial Advertiser*. If he (Mr. LAFLIN) were correctly informed, that same advertisement appears in the New-York *Tribune* and *Evening Post*, and would any one pretend that HORACE GREELEY and WILLIAM C. BRYANT were by that pitiful advertisement bribed to betray the Republican Party? If not, why make such a charge against Mr. HASTINGS? He (Mr. LAFLIN) had had some acquaintance with New-York politics for the last twenty years, and knew Mr. HASTINGS' political record during that time; and this was the first time he had heard that Mr. HASTINGS was anything but a Whig and Republican. In 1854 Mr. HASTINGS was elected Clerk of the Whig Senate of New-York, against the opposition of Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, who then brought up the same affidavit, but Mr. BROOKS was subsequently satisfied that he had done an injustice to Mr. HASTINGS, and made ample apologies therefor.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—What objection is there to having a preliminary report made on the subject?

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, called for a division of the question.

The vote was taken as to whether instructions should be given to the Committee to make a preliminary report, and it was decided in the negative.

The memorial was then referred without instructions to the Select Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Of the bills introduced and referred, the following are those of importance:

By Mr. PETERS, of Maine—Regulating removal of actions from State to United States Courts.

By Mr. POLAND, of Vermont—To provide for taking testimony to be used before the Department.

By Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts—To enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road, and to confer certain jurisdiction on the United States Courts of the District of Missouri.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut—Authorizing the appointment of Commissioners by the President to ascertain the damage done by the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers.

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—To authorize the removal of causes from the State Courts to the United States Courts in certain cases.

By Mr. PROSSER, of Tennessee—Prescribing the mode of holding elections for President, Vice-President and members of Congress.

By Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana—To extend the provisions of the Homestead laws to the unsurveyed land.

By Mr. CULLOM, of Illinois—Amendatory of the act relating to the Courts of Utah Territory; also, disapproving certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of Montana.

By Mr. COOK, of Illinois—Prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not excluded from holding office by the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment; also, to create a Railroad Bureau for the United States.

By Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois—To repeal an act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts; also, to provide for the withdrawal of the public lands from sale, and for the manner in which they may be disposed of under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

By Mr. HAY, of Illinois—To amend the first section of the act of the 20th of July, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco.

By Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida—For the erection of public buildings at Key West and Jacksonville, Fla.

By Mr. SARGENT, of California—Making a compensation of $10,000 to JOSEPH S. WILSON, Commissioner of Land Office, for collecting the scientific museum at the Land Office.

By Mr. AXTELL, of Tennessee—Relinquishing the interest of the United States in the Presidio property in California, to the City and County of San Francisco for a public park.

MEMBERS FROM GEORGIA.

The credentials of W. P. PRICE, P. M. B. YOUNG, and MARION BETHUNE, representatives elect from the State of Georgia, were presented, and no objection being made, these gentlemen were sworn in. W. J. F. LONG, member elect from the Fourth District of Georgia, also appeared and took the oath of office.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the Sixth District of North Carolina, that SHOBER, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that the contestant, NATHANIEL BOYDEN, should receive $1,000 for expenses.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution in relation to the New-York Custom-house. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury, under date of July 11, 1870, communicated to this House information in response to a resolution of June 27, 1870, in regard to New-York Custom-house matters; and

Whereas, In said communication the Secretary communicated two letters, dated 1st and 9th ult., requesting the restoration of the general order business to the bonded warehouses at Jersey City and Hoboken; and

Whereas, This request has not been complied with, greatly to the injury of commerce, notwithstanding the appeal made to the Collector by PHELPS, DODGE & Co., and many other merchants (naming them); and

Whereas, The Secretary has repeated his request, and the old system continues in defiance of his reiterated requests; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit all the correspondence since July 11, 1870, with his views as to the necessity of additional legislation to compel Collectors to comply with his orders.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

The question of the Air Line Railroad bill between New-York and Washington, came up from last Monday, the question being whether the House would grant leave for its introduction. The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 114, nays 73.

All the Democrats voted in the negative, together with the following named Republicans: Messrs. Benjamin, Buffinton, Butler of Massachusetts, Dawes, Hale, of Maine, Hill, Hooper, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Ketcham of New-York, Laflin of New-York, Moore of Ohio, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Packer of Pennsylvania, Poland, Smith of Vermont, Stevens of Ohio, Twitchell of Massachusetts, Van Wyck of New-York, and Washburn of Massachusetts.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to reconsider the last vote.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to—yeas 114, nays 73. So the bill was introduced, and the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till Monday next.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass a concurrent resolution, rescinding the resolution passed last Monday, which referred to a special committee the subject of ocean telegraph cable legislation. He represented that the resolution was passed hurriedly and without being understood by the House, which had already referred the subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He went on to say that the subject involved appropriations to the amount of $20,000,000 or $25,000,000. One enterprise alone called for a subsidy of $10,000,000, and there were four or five others which would follow in the same wake. The subject had been considered for five months by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that Committee was ready to report.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, who offered the resolution last Monday, opposed its being rescinded, and advocated the propriety of having the subject referred to a joint select committee, as no less than thirteen bills on the subject had been referred in the Senate and the House to the various district committees. He alluded to the fact that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had stated in the Senate that the Committee would not report at this session, thus leaving the whole business of ocean telegraphing in the hands of a monopoly that charges triple rates.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Garfield of Ohio, and Dawes of Massachusetts, against the resolution offered by Mr. Banks, and by Messrs. Judd of Illinois, Wood of New-York, and Meyers of Pennsylvania, in support of it.

Mr. WOOD said there was something suspicious in the mode and manner by which it was sought to accomplish indirectly and unfairly what could not be accomplished by the action of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That Committee had reported a general bill, but was opposed to granting subsidies. That fact was at the bottom of these proceedings. He was informed that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) was really the author of the resolution offered on Monday last by Mr. STARKWEATHER.

Mr. STARKWEATHER contradicted that statement, and said he had never consulted Mr. BUTLER about it.

Mr. BUTLER also contradicted the statement.

Mr. DAWES said that, as an original proposition, he was in favor of placing the subject in the control of a joint special committee, and that he did not apprehend there was any need of subsidies being allowed.

Mr. COX, of New-York, argued in favor of leaving the subject with the Joint Special Committee. He would, therefore, vote against the rescinding of the resolution.

Mr. SWANN advocated the rescinding of the resolution and action by the House on the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BANKS argued that the joint committees of the two Houses were inconsistent with the nature and character of general legislation, and if his colleague (Mr. DAWES) proposed that each House should act upon the subject separately and leave the reconciliation of differences to a Committee of Conference, he did that which would bring dishonor on the House.

Mr. DAWES—What is the matter with my colleague?

Mr. BANKS—I will tell my colleague what is the matter. I complain of the surprise practiced on the House, to which my colleague himself seems to have been a party, and I complain of the injustice done to my Committee, and I complain of the manner of legislation proposed by my colleague.

Mr. DAWES remarked that his colleague seemed intent on tearing a passion to tatters. His colleague had no right, in his indiscriminate hurling of charges all over the House, to charge him with being a party to any proposition or undertaking whatever beyond the discharge of his duty, according to the best of his judgment, without fear, favor or hope of reward. If his colleague thought to carry his measure by hurling charges against all who dared to oppose it, he had a right to pursue that course, but on himself (DAWES) that course had quite the opposite effect.

Mr. JUDD argued that legislation on the subject could be had quicker by leaving it in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs than by sending it to a joint special committee.

The motion of Mr. BANKS, to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution of last Monday, was rejected—yeas, 103, nays, 82, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BANKS thereupon asked leave to report now from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill on the subject of ocean telegraphs.

Mr. ARNELL, of Tennessee, objected.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules in order that such a bill might be reported now. The rules were suspended without division.

Mr. BANKS said he would not ask the House to consider the bill now.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut—We want it considered now. If the gentleman has a bill, let him report it.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, thereupon, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported the bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, and moved the previous question on its passage. The previous question was seconded, and the bill was passed without discussion or division. The following is the text:

That all communication established, or that may be established between the United States and any foreign country, by means of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables laid in any part thereof, in and over the waters, reefs, island shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to the following conditions, stipulations and reservations, to wit:

First—The Government of the United States shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy the same or similar privileges with regard to the control and use of any such line or cable that may, by law, agreement or otherwise, be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign Government whatever.

Second—Citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to the payment of rates for the transmission of messages as are enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations.

Third—The transmission of dispatches shall be made in the following order: First, the dispatches of State, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the Governments interested; second, dispatches on telegraphic service; third, private dispatches.

Fourth—The lines of any such cables shall be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of market and commercial reports and intelligence, and messages, dispatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they are received, except as hereinbefore provided.

Fifth—Before extending or establishing such line or cable in or over any waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, a written acceptance of the terms and conditions imposed by this act shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the company, corporation or party proposing to establish telegraphic communication.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, subject to the foregoing conditions, stipulations and reservations, and subject to such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress to lay and maintain telegraphic cables from the shores of the United States, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables between the United States and foreign countries in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person connected with any company engaged in the transmission of news to foreign countries who shall, contrary to his duty, disclose, or in any way make known or intercept the contents of any messages or any part thereof, and any person who shall injure or destroy any cable or other property of the company, or interfere with the working, repair or use of any cable or line connected with such cables, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years; and the party injured thereby shall have a right of action for damages. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute all persons offending against any of the provisions of this act in any District Court of the United States.

The House then, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Painful Case of Poverty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very painful instance of want and suffering has just come to our knowledge in the case of Rev. Mr. WALSH, a City Missionary, who preached in the Hall corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street. It seems that he had formerly been connected with the Southern Branch of the Methodist Church and had separated from them on the question of slavery, and had joined the Wesleyans. He preached to the poor, and got a meagre living from the pennies contributed by his charge. He has gradually become poorer and poorer himself, but was too sensitive to apply to others for relief. His four children have had no change of garments this Winter, and he has not had money enough to buy an overcoat or underclothes for himself.

They have all had but little food. At length, cold and the want of food exhausted him, and on the bitter night of Thursday week he felt that he could not hold out, and bade farewell to his family. Though abandoned of men, he died with supreme trust in Christ, and believed he saw Him in the poverty-stricken room, and committed his fatherless little ones and widow to His care.

The case seems beyond belief that a minister of the Gospel could die of hunger and cold in this City, and yet those are the facts.

The poor sufferer no longer needs help, but his family can still be aided.

Any one calling at this office, can obtain the address of the widow.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
No. 19 East Fourth-street.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871.

Card from Genio C. Scott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much obliged for the advice to send complimentary notice of any member of the Ring to the *World*, but I cannot control its tergiversations any more than I could the turnings of the weathercock on St. Paul's. Having taken the TIMES from its infancy, and no other daily regularly but the *Herald*, I plead ignorance of the contents of any journal that ever squinted toward Copperheadism. Yours most truly,

NO. 171 BROADWAY, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. GENIO C. SCOTT.

[Our correspondent is a good man, and we freely forgive him for never reading the *World*. Let him continue in his present course, and his life will be happy and his memory respected.]

THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

Particulars of the Disaster in the Pacific—Sufferings of Some of the Crew in an Open Boat for Thirty Days—Only One of Them Saved.

By a passenger from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, who arrived at San Francisco on the 7th inst. by the steamer *Moses Taylor*, the San Francisco *Alta* was furnished the following detailed account of the loss of the United States steamer *Saginaw:*

"News reached Honolulu on the 24th of December of the total loss, on the 29th of October last, of the United States ship of war *Saginaw*, on that desolate sand-bank called Ocean Island, situated 1,200 miles north northwest from Honolulu, and about midway between San Francisco and Yokohama. The intelligence was conveyed to the Hawaiian Islands on board the Captain's gig, which had been detached from the scene of the wreck, and on board of which were Lieut. TALBOT, PETER FRANCIS, JOHN ANDREWS, JAMES MUIR and WILLIAM HALFORD, all of whom nobly volunteered to attempt to reach Honolulu. After a lengthy voyage of over thirty days, during which much rough weather and many severe hardships were encountered, the boat struck on a reef opposite Halimikai Bay, on the Island of Kauai, in the Hawaiian group, on the 19th of December last.

STATEMENT OF THE SURVIVOR.

The heartrending scene that then occurred cannot be better described than in the simple statement of WILLIAM HALFORD, sole survivor of the boat's crew, as made before H. A. PIERCE, Esq., United States Minister Resident at Honolulu:

Sailed from Midway Island at 5 P. M. Oct. 28; vessel met good weather, but cloudy and dark; speed two and a half to three knots an hour; fires banked; topsail and jib set, running with fair wind; Captain came on deck at 2 A. M. I was sitting down aft, when the vessel struck; officer of deck, Mr. GAST, (who relieved COLES,) had just informed Captain of breakers ahead; Captain ordered topsails to be lowered; just at that moment vessel struck; topsails were ordered to be furled; crew paralyzed with fear, and the orders were not obeyed; surf then breaking over vessel, and hove her higher up; all hands put to work to get boats and save provisions and other things, (worked all day carrying things to the shore); at break of day saw a sand island about one and half to two miles off; removed two very sick men ashore, and four or five others slightly so. From time of wreck, nearly three weeks, all hands employed getting up tents, saving provisions and rigging, making fresh water with apparatus, and decking over and preparing Captain's gig to go to Honolulu; the launch was lost at time vessel struck; the former was raised about ten inches midships, tapering fore and aft, and a wooden deck was placed over all, with places for men to row, with movable hatches; volunteers were called to go in the gig to Honolulu; Lieut. TALBOT, PETER FRANCIS, Jr. Master, belonging to Manila, and JOHN ANDREWS, seaman, of Boston, JAMES MUIR, seaman, of Glasgow, Scotland, and WILLIAM HALFORD, (myself,) cockswain of Captain's gig, volunteered to go in the boat to Honolulu. There was put into the boat ten breakers of water, five days' rations of bread, in a tin case, sealed; ten do. in a black canvass bag, which was mostly spoiled on the passage; about two dozen small tins preserved meats; five tins (five pounds each) desiccated potatoes, to which we attribute being saved from starvation; two tins cooked beans, could not be used, causing dysentery; three tins boiled wheat, do.; one ham, eight or ten pounds; six tins preserved oysters; ten pounds dried beef; one dozen tins Lima beans and peas; four or five pounds butter; one gallon molasses in keg leaked out; twelve pounds white sugar also lost by wet; four pounds tea; four or five pounds coffee, both spoiled. The boat was furnished with a small tin cooking apparatus, by boiling with oil and wick.

FRIGHTFUL SUFFERING.

Five days out, lost all light and fire, and no means of making either—no dry tinder or wood, but had flint and steel. About five or six days before making Kauai we succeeded in getting a light with the glasses taken from an opera-glass. Suffered much from wet, cold and want of food. When we left Ocean Island, Nov. 18, at noon, we ran to the north to latitude 32°; there took the westerly winds and ran east to longitude of Kauai, as Mr. TALBOT supposed, but it proved, ultimately, we were not near that longitude by over a degree. We then stood south. Had heavy weather while running eastward; hove to with sea anchor twice—last time lost it. Made another drag with three oars, which were also lost. Then made another drag with two oars, with square sail by crossing them. That lasted for three turns of bad weather; the last time it broke adrift and all was lost of it. Mr. TALBOT was ill for seven or eight days with diarrhea; got better, but still suffered from fatigue and hardship. He was somewhat cheerful the whole passage. MUIR and ANDREWS were sick two or three weeks. FRANCIS was always well. The deck was leaky. The boat was furnished chronometer, compasses, sextant, opera-glass, charts, Bowditch's Almanac, barometer. Did not make land so soon by a week as we expected. The first land we saw was Kauhuelaua Rock, near Nihau Island, on Friday morning, 16th December. We stood north by east (Nihau Island in sight, but to windward) all day Friday; during that night and Saturday we stood north-east by north; on Saturday night headed east third south south-east.

LAND IS SEEN.

Sunday morning, wind allowed us to head south-east. Saw Kauai, a great distance off. Saturday night we were off Hanalei Bay; then hove to, head to north-west, wind having hauled that night to westward. We lay to thus until 11 P. M. my watch on deck; called Mr. TALBOT; told him night was clear. I could see the entrance to Hanalei Harbor. He ordered boat to be kept away, and steered for entrance; got near it, when it clouded up and became dark; hove to again to the north-west. At 1 A. M. called my relief, ANDREWS and FRANCIS came on deck, also Mr. TALBOT. After I went below, boat was again kept away for a short time, when she again hove to, it being dark. At a little past 2 A. M. on Monday, Dec. 19, she was kept away for the third time. I remained below until I felt the boat was getting into shoal water. I woke MUIR, and told him it was time we went on deck. He did not go, but I did. Just as I got in cockpit a sea broke aboard, shaft. Mr. TALBOT ordered to bring boat by wind. I hauled aft main sheet. FRANCIS was at helm, and brought vessel up to wind.

A DISASTROUS TERMINATION.

Just then another breaker broke on board and capsized the boat. ANDREWS and FRANCIS were washed away, and were never seen afterward. MUIR was still below, and did not get clear until the boat was righted, when he gave symptoms of insanity. Before the boat was righted by the sea Mr. TALBOT was clinging to the bilge of the boat. I called to him to go to the stern of the boat, and there get up on the bottom. While attempting to do so he was washed off, when he sank. He was heavily clothed and much exhausted. He made no cry. I succeeded in getting on to the bottom, when I stripped myself of clothing. Then a sea came and righted the boat. It was then that MUIR put his head up the cockpit, when I assisted him in getting on deck. Soon after another breaker came and upset her again, she going over twice. Last time came upright and head on to the breakers. We then found her to be inside of the large breakers. We then drifted toward the shore, at a place called Kalihi Kai, about five miles from Hanalei. I landed, with the water breast-high, and took with me a tin case of dispatches and letters. There was a tin box on board, with its cover broken, containing navigation books, charts, &c., also Capt. SICARD's instructions to Lieut. TALBOT, and other papers, among which were MUIR's and ANDREWS' discharge papers, they having shipped Nov. 15 for one month; they belonged to the contractors, as their employes previous to that time; also my and FRANCIS' transfer papers and accounts destined for Mare Island Navy-yard. The above-named box, with everything not lashed, fell into the water when we were first upset. I landed at about 3 A. M., and saw no one until daybreak, when, seeing some huts, I went to them and got assistance to get the boat into beach. I had previously, by making five trips to the boat, succeeded in bringing ashore the long tin case afore mentioned—chronometer, opera-glass, barometer, one ship's compass, boat's binnacle and compass, and also assisted MUIR to the shore. He was still insane, and said but little, incoherently. He groaned a good deal. I was much exhausted, and laid myself down to rest until sunrise, when I looked for MUIR, and found him gone from the place I left him in. Soon after, I found him surrounded by several natives, but he was dead and very black in the face. During the day I got some food and clothing from the natives—one called PETER—and after resting we returned with the Sheriff and Coroner to Kalihi Kai, where an inquest was held over the bodies of Lieut. TALBOT and Mr. MUIR, the former having drifted ashore just before I left Kalihi Kai for Hanalei. Mr. TALBOT's forehead was bruised and quite black, apparently from having struck the boat or wrecked stuff.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

After the inquest was completed, the two bodies were taken to Hanalei, put into coffins, and buried the following day in one grave, at a place where a seaman belonging to the United States steam-ship *Lackawanna* was buried in 1867. Funeral services were performed by Mr. KENNY, by reading the Episcopal burial service, and two Misses JOHNSON, daughters of an American missionary, singing. Before I left Hawaii for Honolulu, it was reported by a half white, who had been left to watch the shore at Kalihi Kai, that ANDREWS' body had also come ashore, and was taken care of. Capt. DUDOIT, of the schooner *Watsona*, offered to bring me direct to Honolulu, leaving his return freight at Waimea for another trip. I accepted the same through Mr. BENT, and we sailed for Honolulu on the evening of Tuesday, the 20th of December, and arrived at Honolulu at 11 A. M., Dec. 24, bringing with me the effects saved as aforementioned. Went, on landing, immediately to the United States Consul's office, where I saw him and the Minister Resident, and told my story to them.

NAMES OF THE WRECKED OFFICERS.

The following are the names of the wrecked officers: Capt. Montgomery Sicard; Lieut. Talbot; Ensigns Cogswell, Gast and Parsons; Paymaster Reid; Dr. Frank; Engineers, Butterworth, Ryan, Main, Force and Godfrey; Robertson; master's mate, and Blythe, Assistant Engineer to the contractors. The crew of the *Saginaw* numbered sixty-four men, and there were also on board fifteen men who had been in the employ of the contractors for the works at Midway Island. The *Saginaw* was engaged in assisting the contractors for the proposed harbor at Midway Island, at which it was hoped the China steamers would be enabled to make a coaling station. It is understood that Capt. SICARD and his officers agree in the opinion that it is utterly impracticable to make an available harbor at the island mentioned.

RELIEF SENT.

Immediately upon HALFORD's arrival at Honolulu action was taken by our Minister, H. A. PIERCE, Esq., and by American residents generally, to send relief to the unfortunate men at Ocean Island. Within eight hours after the deplorable news became known, a fast-sailing packet was under way with food, medicine, and all other comforts on board that the utmost forethought could suggest. That being accomplished, it was then thought undesirable that the lives of so many should remain dependant upon the uncertain progress of a sailing vessel, accordingly the Hawaiian Government tendered the use of their steamer, the *Kilauea*. This was at once thankfully received, and with all possible dispatch she, too, was under way with the necessary comforts on board. Too much credit cannot be given to His Excellency F. HUTCHINSON, Minister of the Interior of Hawaii, for the prompt action he took in this matter. It may be safely hoped and believed that by this time the unfortunate men have been rescued, and that they are now on their way to Honolulu. As the *Moses Taylor* was leaving, the United States ship-of-war *Nyack* entered Honolulu from Callao. Upon learning the sad news, her commander at once determined to remain until the arrival of the *Kilauea*, in order to bring on his unfortunate comrades to San Francisco. The *Nyack* arrived in a disabled condition, and would require several days for repairs before being fit to put to sea, or she also would have proceeded to Ocean Island. The *Kilauea* left on the 26th of December, and would reach the wreck about the 2d of January. All being well she would arrive at Honolulu on her return voyage about the 10th or 11th of January. Capt. SICARD having heard that the remains of a wreck had been seen on Ocean Island, determined that it was his duty to ascertain the truth prior to finally leaving the station. He was thus engaged in an act of humanity when he met with the disaster which has cost him so much hardship, if not his life."

A Live Parson is Worth More than a Dead Actor.

By Mark Twain, in the Galaxy for February.

What a ludicrous satire it was upon Christian charity!—even upon the vague, theoretical idea of it which doubtless this small saint mouths from his own pulpit every Sunday. Contemplate this freak of nature, and think what a Cardiff giant of self-righteousness is crowded into his pigmy skin. If we probe, and dissect, and lay open this diseased, this cancerous piety of his, we are forced to the conviction that it is the production of an impression on his part that his guild do about all the good that is done in the earth, and hence are better than common clay—hence are competent to say to such as GEORGE HOLLAND, "You are unworthy; you are a play-actor, and consequently a sinner; I cannot take the responsibility of recommending you to the mercy of Heaven." It must have had its origin in that impression, else he would have thought, "We are all instruments for the carrying out of God's purposes; it is not for me to pass judgment upon your appointed share of the work, or to praise or to revile it; I have divine authority for it that we are all sinners, and therefore it is not for me to discriminate and say we will supplicate for this sinner, for he was a merchant prince or a banker, but we will beseech no forgiveness for this other one, for he was a play-actor." It surely requires the furthest possible reach of self-righteousness to enable a man to lift his scornful nose in the air, and turn his back upon so poor and pitiable a thing as a dead stranger, come to beg the last kindness that humanity can do in its behalf. This creature has violated the letter of the gospel, and judged GEORGE HOLLAND—not GEORGE HOLLAND either, but his profession through him. Then it is, in a measure, fair that we judge this creature's guild through him. In effect he has said, "We are the salt of the earth; we do all the good work that is done; to learn how to be good and do good, men must come to us; actors and such are obstacles to moral progress."* Pray, look at the thing reasonably for a moment, laying aside all biases of education and custom. If a common public impression is fair evidence of a thing, then this minister's legitimate, recognized and acceptable business is to tell people calmly, coldly and in stiff, written sentences, from the pulpit, to go and do right, be just, be merciful, be charitable. And his congregation forget it all between church and home. But for fifty years it was GEORGE HOLLAND's business, on the stage, to make his audience go and do right, and be just, merciful and charitable—because by his living, breathing, feeling pictures, he showed them what it was to do these things, and how to do them, and how instant and ample was the reward! Is it not a singular teacher of men, this reverend gentleman who is so poorly informed himself as to put the whole stage under ban, and say, "I do not think it teaches moral lessons"?

Where was ever a sermon preached that could make filial ingratitude so hateful to men as the sinful play of "King Lear"? Or where was there ever a sermon that could so convince men of the wrong and the cruelty of harboring a pampered and unanalyzed jealousy as the sinful play of "Othello"? And where are the ten preachers who can stand in the pulpit teaching heroism, unselfish devotion, and lofty patriotism, and hold their own against any one of five hundred William Tells that can be raised up upon five hundred stages in the land at a day's notice? It is almost fair and just to aver (although it is profanity) that nine-tenths of all the kindness and forbearance and Christian charity and generosity in the hearts of the American people today, got there by being filtered down from their fountain-head, the gospel of Christ, through dramas and tragedies and comedies on the stage, and through the despised novel and the Christmas story, and through the thousand and one lessons, suggestions and narratives of generous deeds that stir the pulses, and exalt and augment the nobility of the nation day by day from the teeming columns of ten thousand newspapers, and not from the drowsy pulpit.

All that is great and good in our particular civilization came straight from the hand of Jesus Christ, and many creatures, and of divers sorts, were doubtless appointed to disseminate it; and let us believe that this seed and the result are the main thing, and not the cut of the sower's garment; and that whosoever, in his way and according to his opportunity, sows the one and produces the other, has done high service and worthy. And further, let us try with all our strength to believe that whenever old simple-hearted GEORGE HOLLAND sowed this seed, and reared his crop of broader charities and better impulses in men's hearts, it was just as acceptable before the Throne as if the seed had been scattered in vapid platitudes from the pulpit of the ineffable SABINE himself.

Am I saying that the pulpit does not do its share toward disseminating the marrow, the meat of the gospel of Christ? (For we are not talking of ceremonies and wire-drawn creeds now, but the living heart and soul of what is pretty often only a spectre.)

No, I am not saying that. The pulpit teaches assemblages of people twice a week—nearly two hours, altogether—and does what it can in that time. The theatre teaches large audiences seven times a week—twenty-eight or thirty hours altogether; and the novels and newspapers plead, and argue, and illustrate, stir, move, thrill, thunder, urge, persuade and supplicate, at the feet of millions and millions of people every single day, and all day long, and far into the night; and so these vast agencies till nine-tenths of the vineyard, and the pulpit tills the other tenth. Yet now and then some complacent blind idiot says, "You unanointed are coarse clay and useless; you are not as we, the regenerators of the world; go, bury yourselves elsewhere, for we cannot take the responsibility of recommending idlers and sinners to the yearning mercy of Heaven." How does a soul like that stay in a carcass without getting mixed with the secretions and sweated out through the pores? Think of this insect condemning the whole theatrical service as a disseminator of bad morals because it has "Black Crooks" in it; forgetting that if that were sufficient ground, people would condemn the pulpit because it had Cooks, and Kallocks, and Sabines in it.

No, I am not trying to rob the pulpit of any atom of its full share and credit in the work of disseminating the meat and marrow of the gospel of Christ; but I am trying to get a moment's hearing for worthy agencies in the same work, that with overwrought modesty seldom or never claim a recognition of their great services. I am aware that the pulpit does its excellent one-tenth (and credits itself with it now and then, though most of the time a press of business causes it to forget it); I am aware that in its honest and well-meaning way it bores the people with uninflammable truisms about doing good; bores them with correct compositions on charity; bores them, chloroforms them, stupefies them with argumentative mercy without a flaw in the grammar, or an emotion which the minister could put in in the right place if he turned his back and took his finger off the manuscript. And in doing these things the pulpit is doing its duty, and let us believe that it is likewise doing its best, and doing it in the most harmless and respectable way. And so I have said, and shall keep on saying, let us give the pulpit its full share of credit in elevating and ennobling the people; but when a pulpit takes to itself authority to pass judgment upon the work and the worth of just as legitimate an instrument of God as itself, who spent a long life preaching from the stage the self-same Gospel without the alteration of a single sentiment or a single axiom of right, it is fair and just that somebody who believes that actors were made for a high and good purpose, and that they accomplish the object of their creation and accomplish it well, to protest. And having protested, it is also fair and just—being driven to it, as it were—to whisper to the Sabine pattern of clergyman, under the breath, a simple, instructive truth, and say, "Ministers are not the only servants of God upon earth, nor His most efficient ones either, by a very, very long distance!" Sensible ministers already know this, and it may do the other kind good to find it out.

But to cease teaching and go back to the beginning again, was it not pitiable, that spectacle? Honored and honorable old GEORGE HOLLAND, whose theatrical ministry had for fifty years softened hard hearts, bred generosity in cold ones, kindled emotion in dead ones, uplifted base ones, broadened bigoted ones, and made many and many a stricken one glad and filled it brim full of gratitude, figuratively spit upon in his unoffending coffin by this crawling, slimy, sanctimonious, self-righteous reptile!

* REPORTER—What answer did you make, Mr. SABINE?

Mr. SABINE—I said that I had a distaste for officiating at such a funeral, and that I did not care to be mixed up in it. I said to the gentleman that I was willing to bury the deceased from his house, but that I objected to having the funeral solemnized at a church.

REPORTER—Is it one of the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church that a deceased theatrical performer shall not be buried from the church?

Mr. SABINE—It is not; but I have always warned the professing members of my congregation to keep away from theatres and not to have anything to do with them. I don't think that they teach moral lessons.—*New-York Times.*

FRANK P. BLAIR.

His Speech Upon Being Nominated United States Senator.

After the cheering which followed the nomination of Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR for the United States Senate, by the Legislative caucus of Missouri, had subsided, he was introduced, and spoke as follows:

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: I am deeply sensible of the great honor which has been conferred upon me in the confidence reposed in me by the members of the Democratic Party in this Legislature. And I should do injustice to myself in appearing before you if I did not acknowledge my deep and profound gratitude for the act which you have done to-night. I am aware how deeply some of you have been enlisted in behalf of other gentlemen—gentlemen of great distinction and merit, gentlemen of whom nothing can be said disparagingly, who have my respect and admiration in the same degree that they have the respect and admiration of their devoted friends upon this floor—gentlemen worthy to represent Missouri in its best and palmiest days in the position sought for them by their friends. I believe, my friends, that you have simply preferred me, not on account of any superior merit, but upon that which was alleged for me by my friend, the Senator from Boone, that I had been designated for this very term in the Senate four years ago by the unanimous vote of the Democrats in this Legislature, representing two-thirds of the people of Missouri. That was a claim merely of prescription, not of merit superior to my competitors. I shall endeavor to carry out, as far as I have the ability, the principles proclaimed for me by the friends who placed me in nomination. I am a Democrat and I am also a Liberal. Upon the platform which was announced in our recent election, and which gave back to Missouri her liberty and her freedom, upon that platform I stand with all men who will stand with me. Now for the first time in many years, the people of Missouri have had the choice of their own Senators, and when they have had the choice of their own Senators they have been men respectable and men illustrious for their deeds in the national councils. I may not hope to rival them in their brilliance or in their ability; but I will endeavor, with a heart full of gratitude, to rival the best of them in my devotion to the people of this State and to my country. My friends, members of this Assembly, I do not feel like trusting myself to speak further to-night. I will simply say, however, that I hope and believe that a new and more brilliant career is open for our State; that we will leave the past undisturbed; that we have not in our hearts the spirit of retaliation for the wrongs that we have suffered in this State, because we have a higher and nobler mission. We have to do with greater objects than grappling with the things that are gone and that cannot be remedied. It is our duty, and the highest and noblest, to go forward to aid our fellow-citizens in the Southern States to the liberties which we have achieved. And I know no better way to accomplish that than to call to our side the noble and generous allies who aided us in our recent struggle. We have another duty before us. It is the duty to strike down those monstrous monopolies with which the millionaires of the East have sapped the life blood of the people of the West. In this duty we need these same allies, and without them we cannot succeed; with them we will achieve results equally glorious as those which we achieved in our late contest in November. My friends, permit me again to thank you. I do not wish to detain you longer. My heart is too full for expression, but I could not forbear the few observations which I have ventured to make to-night, to show you that those who have intrusted me with this great charge, or who have placed me in the position which puts it within my reach, that they have trusted a man who will try with his best endeavors to be faithful to them and faithful to the friends who have elected me.

Valuable Water Powers.

The great dam across the Housatonic River, near Birmingham, Conn., which was swept away in the freshet of 1869, has been "reconstructed." This enterprise of the "Ousatonic Water Company" renders the whole volume of water in the Housatonic River available for manufacturing purposes. The loss of the dam on the eve of its completion, in 1869, was a serious and discouraging misfortune, but Mr. E. N. SHELTON, the President of the Company, instead of giving "it up so," set himself to the work of repairing damages. The citizens of Birmingham, in appreciation of an improvement largely beneficial to that and the adjoining towns, gave a public dinner to Mr. SHELTON, yesterday. Hon. H. S. SANFORD, a relative of Mr. SHELTON and a stockholder in the Company, who arrived in the Cunard steamer on Friday night, was warmly welcomed as a guest by the inhabitants of his town.

Sentence of Criminals.

The proceedings at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, included the following sentences:

FRANK EMMERSON, guilty of assaulting JOHANNA KOHLE, of No. 111 Greene-street, with an iron-bound club, two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

JOHN MCKINE, guilty of stealing a watch from JAMES R. RUTHERFORD, of No. 196½ Chrystie-street, three years and six months' imprisonment at State Prison.

JAMES LYNCH, convicted of petit larceny from the person, in stealing $15 from PETER GREEN, of No. 77 Worth-street; five years' imprisonment at State Prison.

DANIEL BRODY, convicted of the same offense, was remanded.

JAMES GARLAND, charged with robbing WM. ANDERSON, second mate of the ship *Great Western*, was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

The Willetts Defalcation in Westchester—The Sureties Held.

In the case of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County against the sureties of HENRY WILLETTS, former Treasurer of Westchester County, who absconded and was a defaulter at the time to the amount of $150,000, the original decision has been affirmed by the Supreme Court, at General Term. The action on the official bond of the late Mr. WILLETTS was brought in 1863, and the cause was tried before Justice BARNARD, in June, 1866, when a verdict was rendered in favor of the Supervisors for $150,000. Defendants appealed to the General Term, and a new trial was ordered on the ground that certain testimony had been erroneously excluded at the trials. The new trial took place before Justice GILBERT and a jury, in December, 1869, when a verdict was again rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, with an allowance of $5,000 to plaintiff's counsel, and for which sum judgment was entered at the time. The defendants again appealed to the General Term, and the cause finally came up in the January General Term, before Justices BARNARD and PRATT, who affirmed the previous result of the trial. Unless the sureties shall be able to reverse the judgment rendered on an appeal to the Court of Appeals, the County of Westchester will be fully indemnified for the loss sustained, if the pecuniary responsibility of the sureties prove sufficient; of this, however, there are some doubts. It is considered a hard case for the sureties, who, it is expected, will be called upon to sacrifice all their property to pay their respective portions of the defalcation and counsel fees, &c.; it has, therefore, been suggested by many large tax-payers in the county that the Board of Supervisors would be justified, under the circumstances, in accepting of a reasonable offer by way of a compromise, which would leave the sureties something for their support, as many of them are understood to be far advanced in life.

Counsel for the Board of Supervisors, Calvin Frost, Esq.; for the defendants Mills & Cochran, Close & Robertson, J. W. Tompkins, Edward Wells, S. S. Marshall, and E. P. Ferris.

THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

Another Day's Investigation by the Book Committee—The Venerable Dr. Curry Under Fire—Unsuccessful Effort to Choke the Investigation.

Upon the resumption of the investigation of the frauds in the Methodist Book Concern by the Book Committee, yesterday, Dr. CURRY was again put on the stand for the prosecution. He testified that Dr. LANAHAN's speech before the Baltimore Conference, in which the charges of fraud had been reasserted, had been printed in the Baltimore *American*, a copy of which paper had been sent to him, with a request that he would republish it in the *Christian Advocate*, which he declined to do. The witness was then asked if he had seen similar articles to that of the TIMES in *Harper's Weekly*, the *Methodist*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, and other papers, to which he replied that he had, except in the *Sun*, which paper he never read except under special stress. In regard to conversations with Dr. LANAHAN, Dr. CURRY said that he had several within a few weeks previous to the appearance of the TIMES' article, but when the matter was subsequently laid before Bishop JANES his conversations and interviews were less frequent. He did not at any time suggest that FLETCHER HARPER was a proper person to be consulted on this matter, but he did consent to it, and did suggest that Mr. HARPER was a good adviser in matters of publication. In the interview which took place in Mr. HARPER's office I am not certain, said he, that there was any allusion made by Dr. LANAHAN or myself before FLETCHER HARPER came in.

DR. CURRY UNDER FIRE.

Cross-examined—I considered that our previous conversations were confidential, (though Dr. LANAHAN did not place the seal of secrecy upon them,) and I was surprised to hear the substance of them talked over here before a third person.

Q.—Did you say that Dr. CARLETON was a man who killed by silence? A.—I said that or its equivalent; and I verily believe it.

Q.—Did you say that Dr. CARLETON could not be moved in this thing? A.—I hardly think I did.

Q.—Did you say that Dr. CARLETON was a man who excelled in one attribute of human nature, and that the lowest cunning? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Who did say it? Dr. CURRY and counsel for the prosecution objected to this question, when the Chair decided it admissible, and the Doctor answered: I don't think Dr. LANAHAN said so, and I'm very certain I did not.

Q.—Did Mr. HARPER say so? A.—I did not say he did; the conversation was a very free one, and the character and conduct of the Agent was discussed, but not to censure or criminate him; the Assistant Agent and myself were constrained in this regard; Mr. HARPER was not so restrained, and spoke freely about different costs of wood needed for certain work of the Concern; after two or three days after the publication of the TIMES article, Dr. LANAHAN and myself ceased to consult so frequently on this case, because we were on different sides thereof; Dr. LANAHAN offered to sign a card exculpating the book agents, past and present, provided that that card should carry with it also a concession that frauds existed in the Concern, but I strongly objected to publish such a card or make such concessions until they were proved; I can't remember any specific sum of losses mentioned by Dr. LANAHAN, but I know that sums were mentioned; I don't know whether sums were mentioned in the conversations at Mr. HARPER's office.

Q.—Where did the conversation take place in regard to presents to Mr. GOODENOUGH's family? A.—I am pretty certain it took place in Mr. HARPER's office.

Q.—Have you disagreed with or taken an active part against Dr. LANAHAN since the publication of that article in the TIMES? A.—I have disagreed with Dr. LANAHAN because I did not like his action in regard to this publication; this was the parting ground, but it was not the sole thing by a great deal on which I have disagreed with him; I have written nearly all the articles on the fourth page of the *Advocate*; but there is one short one in which the word "infamous" occurs that I did not write; it was written by Dr. DE PUY. (Read from paper March 3.) I was partially but not fully aware of the article, but I am officially responsible for it and believe it.

Q.—When the Committee met here last Spring did you take part with them or offer suggestions or advice? A.—I did not take part with them, but I may have made suggestions and offered advice to individual members, but I think I never did so; I stated that the Committee got muddled, but I did not say I helped them out; I did not say so in the preachers' meeting at any time; I was present in the room during part of the deliberations, and it is probable that I may have suggested points to members of the Committee.

Q.—Did you give any written suggestions to counsel for the prosecution or to any member of the Committee since this trial commenced? A.—I gave counsel certain points to guide him as to the matters of which I was cognizant and the questions he should ask me.

Q.—Are you the author of the "supplement"? (paper exhibited.) A.—I am.

Q.—You compiled the information contained in it? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you get your information? A.—From different sources, and the Committee will understand I am an editor and am not called upon to tell where I get my information, but I am ready to answer or not any question upon any particular thing that may be brought before me.

Quotations were read from the "supplement" in regard to HOFFMAN's salary and the gold sweeping perquisites which were claimed to have amounted to an average of ten per cent. on over $4,000 worth a year, which information the Doctor said was obtained from evidence given before the Committee. He refused to indorse the action of the Committee in one particular where Mr. PIKE, three days before the adjournment, announced what his verdict would be. Other extracts were read, when Mr. FANCHER objected unless the paper had been first placed as evidence before the Committee. A discussion between counsel ensued and it was withdrawn.

Mr. BUCKLEY raised the point of order that Dr. DE PUY was present in the room contrary to the rule admitting only one witness in the room at the same time. A member remarked that this rule was passed before the admission of reporters, and hence was nullified. The rule was subsequently rescinded on motion of Dr. BANNISTER.

Dr. PIKE rose to a question of privilege, and said that the witness (Dr. CURRY) on the stand had misrepresented him altogether, and he appealed to the records.

AN EFFORT TO CHOKE THE INVESTIGATION.

Gen. MOORE moved (at 11½) to adjourn until 9½ today, for the reason that when the Committee examined those charges it found them unsustained, and he then favored letting the matter rest until the meeting of the General Conference. He was not present at the investigation in May, but he had made diligent inquiries as to whether any new matter had arisen, and finds that there is none. And he is now convinced that it would be one of the happiest and best things for the Church if this investigation could stop here and be referred to the General Conference. He wanted the Church to know the character of every man connected with this Concern. But if a conference can be had between the counsel on both sides and the Committee, he believed that great good would result. He therefore pressed his motion.

Mr. ROTHWEILER was amazed at the remarks of Gen. MOORE, and he could not let it pass. There were many reasons presented to the Committee in a way why Dr. LANAHAN should have a trial. He was not afraid of the responsibility, and the General Conference can review the Committee's action.

Mr. VERNON and Dr. BANNISTER opposed the motion, which was voted down.

Gen. MOORE renewed his motion of adjournment in another form, and for the purpose of eliminating certain charges in which the Bishops declare they cannot concur with the findings of the Committee. It will be a waste of time, he thought, to deliberate upon questions which cannot be settled here. This bill of charges, which he held is not a legitimate bill until the Bishops and the Committee can settle down upon such matters as they can have concurrent action on.

Dr. BANNISTER called attention to the previous passage of a resolution to eliminate as they went along.

Dr. KENNEDY opposed the resolution of Gen. MOORE, which, upon motion, was laid on the table.

Dr. RAWLINS moved, that when they adjourn it shall be to meet in executive session at 2 P. M. for conference with the Bishops and counsel. This being opposed also,

Dr. RAWLINS withdrew it, and as under the rules three members of the Committee could call an executive session, himself and Gen. MOORE and Mr. BLADES united in such call.

Dr. KENNEDY gave notice that he should move to dissolve such executive session when it met. The Bishops were invited to be present at this session, and counsel on both sides were notified that they should be sent for if they were needed. The session continued private all the afternoon and no outsider was admitted. The Committee will meet in open session this morning, at 9½ A. M.

Personal.

Senator Nicks, of Elmira; Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy; Hon. H. F. Ramsdell, Hon. H. V. Boynton, Hon. Arthur Shepard, of Washington; Hon. C. C. Fulton, of Baltimore; Hon. A. D. White, of Syracuse, and Hon. Lewis Broad, of Boston, are at the Astor House. A. Olpienti, of the Chinan Legation, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; Hon. Jas. Terwilliger, of Syracuse, and B. Bruce, Jr., of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Mayor J. B. Rumsey, of Chicago; Hon. H. H. Porter and Geo. L. Dunlop, Esq., of Chicago; Gen. H. T. Reed, of Iowa; S. T. Hauser, Esq., President of the First National Bank of Montana, and Judge R. C. Hurd, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. O. Perrin, of Albany, and J. C. Holladay, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE FENIAN OVATION.

The Released Prisoners Expected Today or To-Morrow.

The Fenians lately released by the British Government are expected to arrive on the steamer *Cuba*, which vessel will, in all probability, be here to-night or to-morrow morning. As soon as the vessel is signaled at Sandy Hook the Keeper of the City Hall will hoist the flag bearing the City arms on the flag-pole of the hall nearest to Broadway.

There seems to be some apprehension that the programme for the reception of these "exiles and patriots" may be somewhat changed by the intervention of the United States authorities. In fact the United States Marshal may arrest them as soon as they are within his jurisdiction for breach of the Neutrality laws. Should this be done, it is probable that the arrests will be made while the *Cuba* is in the Lower Bay.

Action of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—An Official Reception to Take Place in Brooklyn—An Attempt to Have $1,000 Appropriated for the Demonstration Voted Down.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met in stated session yesterday, and in the presence of a large number of Irish spectators consumed the entire afternoon in discussing the propriety of giving a public reception to the released Fenians when they arrive in this country. The matter was brought to the notice of the Board by a communication from Hon. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, which was placed on file. Alderman CLANCEY then offered for adoption the following rather ambiguous preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is expected that there will soon arrive in the City of New-York, O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his compatriots, distinguished for their services and sufferings for the cause of freedom in Ireland; and,

Whereas, It is but proper that the citizens of Brooklyn, sympathizing as they do to so large an extent with the great cause with which these gentlemen are identified, should have an opportunity of tendering to them their congratulations on their release from the imprisonment to which its tyrannical and despotic laws had consigned them, and a welcome to this land of the free; therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to a Committee of seven to invite to the City of Brooklyn, and arrange for a proposed public reception thereof of the Irish released prisoners, soon to arrive in this country, at an expense not to exceed $1,000, which amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Alderman CUNNINGHAM objected to the resolution on the ground that, however much the Board might sympathize with the patriots in question, they had no authority to spend any money on them in the name of the City. He therefore hoped the matter would be left entirely to the citizens.

Alderman CLANCEY referred to the fact that it was scarcely six months since the Board found it convenient to appropriate $500 for the purchase of a set of American colors for an English ship, and expressed himself as of opinion that it would be quite as proper to spend $1,000 in the name of the people for the public reception of men who had suffered so much for the cause of freedom.

Alderman MCGROURTY moved to amend by striking out the $1,000, and gave as his reason for so doing his belief that the Mayor would veto the resolution if passed, and, secondly, that the Board had no earthly right to spend the City finances in receiving Fenians or any other class of patriots. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 14 to 7.

Alderman CLANCEY then moved to amend by inserting $500 where the $1,000 had been.

Alderman BERGEN objected, and read a section of the charter showing that any Alderman who voted to make expenditure by or against the City when no money shall have been raised in the budget for that purpose shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and contended that whoever voted for CLANCEY's resolution would be guilty of the crime referred to in the charter.

Alderman CLANCEY declared himself pleased with the disposition shown by Mr. BERGEN to live up to the provisions of the charter, but hoped that the section would not be enforced, for if it should, not only Mr. BERGEN, but every Alderman in the Board would be placed in jail. The members of the Board, said he, have voted fifty times to appropriate money for things not provided for in the budget. There was no money for the English flags, but yet the objecting Alderman found it consistent with their duties to appropriate it.

Alderman BERGEN said he had no objection to Mr. CLANCEY's bringing any resolution he chose in the Board, or making any number of buncombe speeches in support of them, but he would advise the gentleman to read the charter, and learn more fully what his duties as an Alderman were before he undertook to insult gentlemen who found it incompatible with their duties to vote for his absurd propositions.

Alderman CLANCEY replied, saying, in conclusion, that he would remember the declaration of Mr. BERGEN.

The $500 amendment was voted down, and the resolution passed, merely giving the Committee power to extend an invitation to the Fenians to visit the city.

A resolution was passed appropriating money for the purchase of badges for the new members of the Board worth $72 each.

The Board then adjourned.

Custom-House Affairs.

The Congressional Committee, charged with the examination of the General Order business, have returned to Washington, and will not resume their sessions until the end of this week. The tariff of 1866 imposed penalties amounting to confiscation upon importers who should bring into port brandies or other liquors in quantities less than thirty gallons. This was construed to prohibit the importation of liquors by the case, but importers got over this difficulty by packing in strong boxes the liquors brought by the case, which were made up to cover the quantity required by law. The tariff of 1870 modifies this materially. Now importers are permitted to bring cases of one dozen bottles each, and brandies and other liquors in casks of not less than fourteen gallons.

Michael Angelo—Lecture by Prof. John Lord at Association Hall.

Prof. JOHN LORD delivered the third of a course of lectures at Association Hall, yesterday morning, on MICHAEL ANGELO, before a large and increasing audience. The lecturer graphically sketched the life and actions of the great sculptor, his early struggles, his disappointments, the failure to appreciate his genius, dwelling at length on the merits of his great works, which gained for him a name the world will never see equaled. He was not merely a sculptor but an engineer, an architect, painter and poet. His genius soared altogether above the level of ordinary mortals; his world was that of glorious and excelling ideas, and the most vivid description could convey no idea of the magnificence and beauty of his productions. He it was who revived the glory of the ancient artists, carrying it to a higher condition of perfection than it ever before attained. He took for his models the works of the great men of antiquity; he infused into them a spirit conformable to Christian ideas, and the result was the production of those great works which ever have and ever will continue to create impressions forcibly reminding us of the Divine hand. It was not very satisfactory to reflect that in many instances the great minds of the world were thwarted in their greatest endeavors, their motives misconstrued, and frequently they themselves were compelled to eke out a miserable existence in mortification and shame. ANGELO, indeed, tasted the cup of bitterness. He was schooled in sorrow and disappointment as well as prosperity, leading a checkered life, to experience only ingratitude and neglect. The speaker bitterly denounced the spirit which prompted such ingratitude, and concluded an eloquent lecture by a reference to the universal commendations which ANGELO's works always evoked.

The Dispensary Department of the Woman's Institute—Another Chance for the Working Women.

A TIMES reporter was recently received at the rooms appropriated as set forth above, at No. 409 Sixth-avenue, and instructed as to the designs and operations so far of the work.

Patients were invited for the first time on the morning of Dec. 28, and already some fifteen to twenty have presented themselves as candidates for the advantages offered. The class for whom this benevolence was instituted is composed of females who are laboring on small wages—clerks, seamstresses, artists, the female relatives of impecunious professional men, and, in short, females reduced in circumstances through one and another stroke of adverse fortune. It is one of the fundamental rules of the establishment that no fee shall be received from any patient whatsoever. Those who are pecuniarily able may pay for their medicines, but to such as are not, even these are given gratuitously. Donations, indeed, may be made by patients, at their pleasure, as by persons outside, but there is nothing exacted or expected. Apropos, the founders of this laudable enterprise especially appeal to their own sex for material aid for co-operation and sympathy to carry on their work. They say, "when it is realized that the beneficiaries are women like unto themselves, delicate, sensitive and refined in their natures, possessing the same instincts, and the same desire to preserve in its entirety the natural modesty and self-respect that is at once the safeguard and glory of womanhood, surely every wife, mother, sister and daughter in this great City should feel it a blessed privilege to extend a helping hand in this endeavor to make relief at the hands of women, without money and without price, available to all. They truly, no doubt, urge that every year sees numbers of valuable lives lost through lack of the very opportunities now being inaugurated—"lives that should represent the girlhood, wifehood, motherhood of the country, lost to it in too many instances because the necessary remedial agents could not be made available, from one or another cause; not the least frequently occurring, a natural hesitancy to seek relief at the hands of male physicians."

In addition to the Board of Physicians and Surgeons giving their services to the institution, a Dental Department is added, and the Eye and Ear Departments are respectively filled by well-skilled oculists and aurists. The Board numbers the names of Dr. Anna Densmore, Dr. Sarah A. Coon, Dr. Mary E. Greene, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Dr. Frederick S. Leute, Dr. O. D. Pomeroy, and others. Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's Church, and Rev. G. J. MINGINS, of the City Mission, are among the advisers and directors. Clergymen of all denominations, principals of schools, employers of women, and others interested, are furnished with cards admitting beneficiaries to the Dispensary.

Saengerfest Preparations.

The Fest Committee for the twelfth general Saengerfest, composed of delegations of the Saengerbund societies, under whose auspices the approaching Saengerfest will be given, were in session at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, for the purpose of organizing the various sub-committees. The Invitation Committee is composed of Messrs. Reichelt, Kaemmerer, Theo. Hertwig, E. Schuberth and O. Heinsmann. The Committee to procure quarters for the visitors is composed of Messrs. Deikert, Hess, Keitz, Schaffner and Vogel. The Saengerbund will pay the expenses for quartering the visiting singers, which are estimated at $10,000. Messrs. Schuberth, Oestreich and Pfingsten, with the three musical directors, Messrs. Bergmann, Paur and Krueger, constitute the Music Committee. The Publication Committee is composed of Messrs. Leevy, Hachold and Oestreich. The formation of the Finance Committee was deferred until a future meeting. The other committees are as follows: Committee on Decorations—Messrs. Hertwig, Deikert and Vogel. Committee on Buildings and Places—Messrs. Gasser, Schmoine, Romand, Lichtenstein, Hetzel and Habers. Refreshment Committee—Messrs. Ers, Arnold, Bieber, Fett and Kappel. Reception Committee—Messrs. Kleinke, Loeber and Woll. The formation of the Baggage Committee was postponed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
159	Sharkey vs. Kelly.	167	Graham vs. Linden.
161	Same vs. Same.	168	Schuster vs. Levy.
156	Adler vs. Doherty.	170	Burke vs. Isham.
157	Winch vs. The Mayor, &c.	171	Stiner vs. Stiner.
158	Baker vs. Byrne.	172	Pistor vs. Hatfield.
160	Hancock vs. Gomez.	173	Kissam vs. Dierkes.
161	Shepard vs. Justice.	174	Same vs. Same.
162	Cowles vs. Barnard.	175	Mitchel vs. Hagerty.
163	Bingham, Receiver, vs. Disbrow.	176	Pope vs. Bank of Albion.
164	Selden vs. Bayley.	177	Cosgrove vs. Ogden.
165	McIntosh vs. Fatman.	179	Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
166	Isham vs. Buckingham.	180	Burger vs. Devlin.
		181	Merritt vs. Briggs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	Hatch vs. Puequet.	23	The Security Ins. Co. vs. Schultz.
220	East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	64	Wilson vs. McLean.
71	Hardenburg vs. Whitney.	262	Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.
205	Burdell vs. LaCoste.	1063	Szyiaith vs. Kurzenknabe.
272	Crowley vs. Smith.	190	Falkland vs. St. Michael's Bank.
61	Shed vs. Montgomery.	238	Husson vs. Eckett.
5	Zimmerman vs. Shoenfeldt.	241	Stanley Rule Co. vs. N. H. Steam-boat Co.
7	Gray vs. Wood.	277	Gottberg vs. N. A. Fire Ins. Co.
9	Plumer vs. Stern.	26	Steadman vs. West. Trans. Co.
11	Andrews vs. Dyewood.		
15	Fletchman vs. Tucka.		

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1823½	Carter vs. Fees.	18½	Tallman vs. Cudlipp.
1036	Zimmerman vs. Schrendfeldt.	172	Rogers vs. Moen.
240	Brett vs. N. American S. S. Co.	232	Bernhard vs. Seligman.
209	Wright vs. Holbrook.	256	Brodie vs. Andrews.
268	Stagg vs. Cumberland and Penn. Coal Co.	270½	Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
271	Stokes vs. Johnson.	73	McMiller vs. Knox.
24	Bliss vs. Levy.	244	Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1763	McKnight vs. Devlin.	75	Briggs vs. Sherman.
14	French vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	28	Bonsley vs. Johnson.
		27	Gray vs. Merrill.
		264½	Bocklin vs. Ellis.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
37	Waddy vs. Evans.	80	In re Jones.
48	Allaire Works vs. Thomas.	82	Jones vs. Cronan.

The call commences at No. 63—Mack vs. Cohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1173	Fisk vs. Sixth-av. Railroad.	97	Tiederman vs. O'Brien.
63	Milan vs. Graham.	103	Feeny vs. O'Brien.
1040	Loftus vs. Novelty Works.	275	Solomon vs. Heinemann.
97	Costello vs. Casey.	49	Alger vs. Vanderpool.
107	Myron vs. Thirtieth Railroad.	123	Caple vs. Jones.
475	Scott vs. Finnegan.	1322	Gawtry vs. Becker.
78	Goodenough Horse Shoe Co. vs. Grocers' Ins. Co.	26	Kane vs. O'Brien.
271	Villaret vs. O'Brien.	235	Payson vs. Pell.
275	Cladin vs. Rosenberg.	218	Stevens vs. N. J. Navigation Co.
451	Alexander vs. Bleecker-st. Railroad.	221	Ottens vs. Home Life Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
306	Mendelsohn vs. Stein.	75	Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr et al.
294	Morganthau vs. Hensley.	128	Casper vs. O'Brien.
482	Kolm vs. McCormick.	240	Manley vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
130	Campbell vs. Preterre.	113	Schenck vs. Morris.
806	Simonson vs. Walker.	283	Burnett vs. O'Brien.
276	Justh vs. Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth.	289	Young vs. The Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
304	Harrison vs. Tinker.	280	Young vs. The Manhattan Ins. Co. (a)
1172	Dempsey vs. Hall.	290	Young vs. The Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. (b)
196	Klein vs. Young.	198	Henderson vs. Mahoney.
212	Beckwith vs. Bates.	400	McDaniels vs. Benson.
232	Sewing vs. Collins.	188	Faron vs. Richardson.
240	Harris vs. O'Brien.	356	Buckman vs. Mengeroth.
220	Norris vs. Kohler.	410	Stroub vs. The Third-avenue R. R. Co.
172	Smith vs. The Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	100½	Hobbs vs. Gerding.
218	Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.		
223	Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.		
129	Franke vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co. et al.		
411	Gibson vs. Spratt.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Set-Down Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
221	Wood vs. Ziegler.	300	Shipman et al. vs. Pielstecker.
163	Schofield vs. Kelly.	36	Costelloe vs. The Mayor, &c.
276	Levy vs. McNulty.	477	Isham vs. Robinson.
80	Reinheimer vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.	461	Wood vs. Merritt.
482	Schweiger vs. Honish.	274	Lefferts vs. Melville.
230	Caldwell, Jr., vs. Bass.	241	Fribourg vs. Oll.
257	Suydam vs. Jackson.	401	Goshe vs. Raisbeck.
		480	Golde vs. Kelly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4370	Scholerman vs. Londesberger.	4371	Hall vs. Wise.
4440	Greenbaum vs. Lowry.	4397	Same vs. Same.
4570	Phelan vs. Johnston.	4361	Hulse vs. Mauler.
4723	O'Shea vs. Terpeny.	4362	Condict vs. Gregg.
4763½	Gedney vs. Beman.	4390	Koelfer vs. Kelly.
4697	Soullon vs. Conwell.	4320	Anderson vs. Ashcroft.
4646	Glogonowski vs. Benziger.	4366	Whittaker vs. McConnie.
		4367	Price vs. Solomon.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4701	McBride vs. Central	4429	Same vs. Same.
4749	Reymert vs. Bertrand.	4734	Same vs. Same.
4730	Harrington vs. Sexton.	4628	McKenzie vs. Devlin
5403	Wardell vs. Carecane.	4702	Mott vs. Decker.
1003	Pelton vs. Coulter.	4754½	Derr vs. Raab.
4115	Chichester vs. Western Union Tel. Co.	4510	Evers vs. Pieper.
		4621	Overton vs. Howe.
		48	Nolton vs. Wals.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Nos.		Nos.	
122	Gregory vs. Drake.	73	Wade vs. O'Connell.
22	Barker vs. Heitner.	74	Same vs. Same.
95	Walter vs. White.	75	Bigley vs. Tobias.
111	Reid vs. Hayward.	84	McAuley vs. Harding.
118	De Costa vs. Pasley.	88	Young vs. Waddy.
142	Gelken vs. Marquart.	122	Noody vs. J. Fisk, Jr.
169	Whitbeck vs. Morgan.	150	Works vs. Downs.
2	Whitty vs. Johnson.	154	Ralph vs. Pearl.
5	Cuthbert vs. Bridge.	155	Adams vs. Thomas.
17	Ottamoor vs. Meyer.	156	Hoag vs. Blackwell.
30	Bredenburgh vs. Nesmith.	157	Brockau vs. Reilley.
46	Marsh vs. Lewis.	158	Burr vs. Thomas.
51	Ebaugh vs. Phillips.	159	Same vs. Same.
72	Suydam vs. Dodge.	160	Adams vs. Thomas.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 16.

By Judge Sutherland.

In re the application of Maynard; referee's report confirmed.

Stone *vs.* Sigerson; motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Solms *vs.* Pickering; motion granted without costs.

Wright *vs.* Wright; see memorandum.

Kellogg *vs.* Cutter; motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

The Same *vs.* The Same; same decision.

National Broadway Bank *vs.* Smith; motion granted without costs.

Mildeberger *vs.* Kellers; report of referee confirmed; Decree made and extra allowance specified and ordered.

American Bureau of Mines *vs.* Weed; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

Powell *vs.* Fenner; motion granted on payment of defendant's costs, to be taxed by the clerk, and $10 costs of opposing.

Laparil *vs.* Laparil; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Ingraham.

Pistor *vs.* Rachel; motion granted.

Drake *vs.* Rogers; case settled.

The Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* The Mariposa Company; judgment for the plaintiffs. See decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 16.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Agnes *vs.* Funke; order granted.

Myers *vs.* Hanford; Same *vs.* Same; causes referred.

Whitman *vs.* O'Brien; Raynor *vs.* Gardner; Gerken *vs.* Robinson; Simmons *vs.* Cooper; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Loew and Robinson.

Hughes *vs.* The Mutual Insurance Company; appeal dismissed. Opinion by Judge LOEW.

McShea *vs.* Matthews; judgment reversed unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the same, in which case it is affirmed. Opinion by Judge VAN BRUNT.

Green *vs.* Green; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge VAN BRUNT.

Gosson *vs.* Wendt; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge VAN BRUNT.

Murray *vs.* Walker; leave to go to the Court of Appeals denied.

Henderson *vs.* Spofford; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Miner *vs.* Somerville; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge VAN BRUNT.

Cooper *vs.* Rivarde; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge VAN BRUNT.

Ripley *vs.* Cochran; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY.

Murray *vs.* The Bull's Head Bank; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

The Court adjourned to Feb. 3, when further decisions will be rendered.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—JAN. 16.

Before Judge Blatchford.

QUESTION AS TO BANKRUPTCY PRACTICE—IRREGULARITY IN AN APPEAL IN EQUITY.

Edward Benjamin vs. Julius Hart.—This was a bankruptcy case on appeal in equity. A final decree was given in favor of Benjamin. The defendant, within ten days after the entry of the decree, gave notice to the Clerk of this Court, and to the plaintiff, as required by section 8 of the Bankruptcy act, that he claimed an appeal to the Circuit Court from the decree of this Court. The defendant did not, at the time of claiming such an appeal, however, give or file any bond, as required by such section 8. That section provides that no appeal shall be allowed "unless the appellant, at the time of claiming the same, shall give a bond in the manner now required by law in cases of such appeal, nor unless the appeal should be claimed and notice thereof be given to the Clerk within ten days after the entry of the decree appealed from." The defendant neither gave nor filed any bond within the ten days. Judge BLATCHFORD, on rendering his decision, yesterday, held that the appeal from the District Court should be headed with the title of the District Court. The title used in the printed form in this case is one which should be made on appeal from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court. The stay on the execution of the bond cannot be given.

C. H. Woodbury for the plaintiff; C. T. Whittemore for the defendant.

COLLISION—ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Leavitt vs. Jewett.—The libelant is the owner of the schooner *Francesca*. On the evening of the 31st of October last, a collision occurred between his vessel and the steamer *Ladona*, which was bound from this port to New-Orleans at the time. The libelant claims that the steamer only had one light on board, which was hung from her mast-head; that she did not show any green or red light, and that she was not provided with a proper lookout. The claimant alleges in general terms that the fault of the collision rests with the schooner. The action is for the recovery of about $1,500 damages.

Mr. Robert D. Benedict for the libelant; Beebe, Cook & Donohue for the defendant.

KINGS COUNTY—SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Pratt.

ACTION FOR ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Ludwig F. Leuther vs. Jacob Morch.—This was an action to recover $10,000 for damages caused to the plaintiff by alleged false imprisonment made in consequence of misinformation furnished the authorities by the defendant. The plaintiff, it appears, was arrested on the 31st of January last, on the complaint of the defendant, charging him with getting a quantity of meerschaum pipes and other fancy goods on the false pretense that he had a customer for them, keeping them in his possession and refusing to account for them or tell where they were. He was imprisoned for seventeen hours in the Station-house, and on the 1st day of February, upon being brought before the Magistrate, he waived an examination, and was taken to the Raymond-street Jail. He was bailed out after remaining in jail three days. The Grand Jury refused to find an indictment, whereupon he brought this suit against the defendant for $10,000 damages for the false imprisonment.

The defense to the action was that Reuther, understanding that a complaint would be made, went before Justice Voorhees, and surrendered himself, stating that he had learned a complaint had been made against him by Mr. Morch. Finding that no complaint had been made, he sent word to Morch that if he wanted to fight he was ready for him. Whereupon Morch came and made the complaint upon which Reuther was held.

At the conclusion of the testimony for plaintiff, defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, which was granted.

William H. and D. Van Cott for plaintiff; A. H. Dailey for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 16.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

THE VAN PELT SUIT COMPROMISED.

Eliza Schoenig vs. Reuben W. Van Pelt.—This action, which was to recover over $14,000 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant out of moneys collected by the latter in his capacity of attorney, and already reported in the TIMES, was continued this morning. The plaintiff was placed on the stand and gave testimony to the effect that some of the checks purporting to be signed by her were not so signed. Her testimony in this respect was, however, much shaken on cross-examination, she admitting that she signed papers many times without knowing what they were. After the noon recess, Ex-Recorder Smith appeared in Court and announced to the presiding Judge that a settlement had been effected between the parties which, without stating the terms of it, he said was entirely satisfactory to the plaintiff. On the question of the non-signing of the checks, he believed his client mistaken, and he felt compelled to say that defendant, while proposing this settlement, still insisted on the truth of his side of the case.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 16, P. M.

Gold and Bills on London are both weaker today by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. than at the close of last week, partly on the upward movement of Cotton in Liverpool, which, if maintained, will, of course, afford an increased supply of Exchange. The Cable quotations for United States 5-20s are also firm.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 110⅛@110¼ ₩ cent. The Gold for Cash delivery is abundant, and 7 ₩ cent. interest was paid to carry over balances. The sales of Bills on London were at 109@109 3-16ths ₩ cent. net for first-class Bankers'.

The rate for Money to the Brokers was full 7 ₩ cent. on call, with a commission, in some instances, to carry Stocks over the "lock-up" of Bank balances to which several large operators in the Street have again resorted, as an experiment, in the way of a dash, against the Railway market. They have timed their present raid by the circumstance that several millions have been called from the Street by the Broadway and Tenth National Banks to pay off certain City indebtedness on Revenue Bonds. This Money will in due course soon return for active employment in the market, but the intervening period of two or three days, short as it may sound, is all sufficient for a sharp "lock-up," and it has certainly been availed of in the present instance. The parties engaged in it have put some of the smaller Brokers to inconvenience today, and will probably make another turn of the screw to-morrow, but they have forced fewer Stocks on sale than might have been expected, and have won no laurels for their own credit or sagacity.

The Stock Exchange, on a diminished movement, was lower through the day in nearly all departments, from ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on the Public Funds, to ½@1 ₩ cent. on the leading Railways. Among the Western Roads there was another exceptional depression in the Common and Preferred Stock of the Hannibal & St. Joseph. The sales of the former were ran down to 77, and of the Preferred to 88½ ₩ cent., from which there was a reaction of 2½@3 ₩ cent. in both Stocks. There was also a weak feeling in Reading, but the decline not important. The Southern State Bonds were barely steady, all, if anything, a fraction weaker, except Missouris, which sold at 90 ₩ cent.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Gold market left off steady. The Customs demand for Gold today amounted to $627,000. The Railways continued unsettled to the close of dealings in the Long Room:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 16.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	63½	63
New-York Central and Hudson	92½	91⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88½	87⅞
Reading Railroad	98	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅞	105
North-west Common	71¾	71⅛
North-west Preferred	88¾	88¼
Pacific Mail Company	41⅞	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅞	73⅛
St. Paul Common	51⅞	50⅝
Lake Shore	*90⅝	90⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30⅞
Toledo and Wabash	50⅞	49⅞
Western Telegraph	46⅝	46⅛
Erie	21⅞	21⅞
St. Joseph Common	84	81⅝

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

Gold receipts	$721,167 50
Gold payments	1,090,771 17
Gold balance	81,074,346 30
Currency receipts	212,041 26
Currency payments	667,422 63
Currency balance	9,600,130 50
Customs	627,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 16.

Telegraphed to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100½
City 6s, new	100½	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	120½	121
Pennsylvania Central	62	62½
Reading	97⅝	97⅞
Lehigh Valley	59½	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	41½	41⅞
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	86½	88¼

The Western Insurance Company of Buffalo have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable on demand at their New-York Office, No. 139 Broadway.

The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Eight ₩ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Astor Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1.

In regard to the condition of the Tennessee State Finances, the following letter from the Treasurer appears in the *Nashville Banner* of Jan. 12, in the shape of a letter to the Legislature, after the failure in this City to negotiate a temporary loan of $800,000 with the Bank, which is already under advances to the amount of $115,000:

To the General Assembly of Tennessee:

I have to report a failure to negotiate the loan of $800,000 authorized by joint resolution of your Honorable body, for the reason that I could not find any responsible parties willing to lend us upon long time, with bonds alone as collateral, without the passage of proper revenue laws. The publication of the notice that we would resist all bonds illegally issued operated very greatly to impair faith in our future good intentions, and although the present price of our bonds has not been changed very materially, yet they are not available as a basis upon which to effect long loans; they argue that a State which owes near $35,000,000 in bonds and will not pass laws sufficient to defray current home expenses, does not intend to pay bonds or interest, and money can not be had upon them, except from parties who would take them at about 40 cents, then sell our bonds and lend a part of the proceeds, keeping wide margin in their own hands; then when we got ready to pay back the money borrowed, we should probably have trouble in finding the bonds. I did not suppose the Legislature contemplated such a loan, and I avoided all such. Some responsible parties who would accommodate us, but without success.

The loan we now owe in New-York would not have been pressed had we given an indication of future ability to pay. But seeing that we had nothing with which to pay, and were not expecting to pay except by borrowing, they decided to demand payment. We have until Feb. 1, an extension of one month, to meet this, and will arrange it somehow or other; but the passage of the Senate Tax bill—eighty cents—would place it in our power to save this loan and get what money we need. When we show a disposition to help ourselves by imposing a proper tax, we have no further trouble.

I herewith in this connection present an estimate of the demands upon the treasury for 1870 and 1871, remarking that it is not a fancy estimate, but really under the actual amount:

Outstanding warrants, Jan. 1, 1871	$600,000
Claims for 1870 not yet audited, exceed	140,000
Loan in New-York, and interest	115,000
Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Jan. 1, 1871	32,000
Estimated amount yet due common schools out of the tax of 1869	250,000
Current expenses for 1871	850,000
	$1,987,000
To this add Tennessee money out	1,200,000
Total	$3,187,000

At eighty cents on $100 we would derive a revenue of about $1,800,000, two-thirds of which probably would be paid in Tennessee money, but, under a proper law, most of the Tennessee money would be absorbed by the merchants and others, privilege taxes, so that we could possibly, under stringent collection laws, collect enough out of a tax of eighty cents, and out of back taxes manage to meet current expenses and take up all outstanding warrants. To meet all these home expenses, and pay interest, would take a tax of $1 50 on the $100.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade:

"Suspension of operations is pretty general throughout all the regions, except at Shamokin, where, at some ten or twelve mines, production is continued, to supply the market at the South and West, and also this city, should a short supply here, which is not very probable, render it necessary. We will here call attention to a fact which some persons at a distance seem not to understand. The present suspension of coal production is not a "strike," but a simple stoppage. There is no grievance between miners and operators to be redressed, nor rates of wages demanded that have been refused, which it is proposed to enforce by a combination not to work until the demand be complied with. Nothing of this sort exists, so far as we have heard or understand. The workmen want such a price for coal as will afford a $3 basis, which does not exist, and will not exist until there is such a scarcity of coal in the market as will enable the operators to sell it at the high price desired by the workmen. Some of the operators sympathize in the movement of the miners, and probably none of them have it in their power to resist if they wished to. A bare coal market for the opening of the next coal season, and higher prices for coal, are things fixed upon, and will very probably result from the present policy of non-production. A desperate effort is being made all round to create an excitement and to put up prices at once, and we incline to the opinion that there will soon be the necessary advance, and the men at work about as early as the usual Winter preparations at the mines can be effected. The President of the Reading Railroad Company, in his late annual report, avows a policy to be pursued hereafter in the administration of the business of that road which may have a direct tendency to lessen the number, if not do away entirely, with "strikes" and other differences detrimental to all the interests in the coal trade. That Company, the report says, means to "enforce a policy in the adjustment of tolls." It is understood from this, we believe, that the Reading Railroad will continue to advance its tolls, from month to month, as the season wears away. If producers of coal, the miners, and the operators choose to waste the months when rates are lowest in suicidal disputes, sending forth little or no coal, they have the assurance of the carrying company that they will have to pay the higher tolls when, later in the season, they may come to terms. The Company is all the time in readiness, waiting with all its costly force of men and machinery to do the work of the region, and the necessary expense must be borne by some one, or the road cannot continue in operation. The coal trade is mainly relied upon by the Company for this, and while it would, doubtless, greatly prefer to distribute its tonnage as equally throughout the year as the wants of the trade may permit, if it cannot have its own way in this, it must take the only recourse left, and charge higher for the lessened business in the more narrowed time left for it to operate in. This seems to be reasonable, and it is greatly hoped for the benefit of all in the trade, as well as for consumers, that the proposed policy may effect the desired result, and prevent interruptions in the heart of the season. With the three interests, the mining, the operating, and the carrying, working in harmony, with a fair and equal division of the profits, according to the labor, capital and risk involved by the several parties, the Schuylkill coal region, from its favorable location, can successfully compete with the other regions, and with satisfactory remuneration to each. From the last weekly reports of coal tonnage we learn that the Reading Railroad Company brought down for the week ending on the 7th inst., 23,463 tons, and for the year, beginning on the 1st December last, 490,385 tons, against 385,133 tons to corresponding date last year, an increase of 115,251 tons. The Lehigh Valley reports a tonnage for the week to the 7th inst. of 65,515 tons, and since Dec. 1, 360,019 tons, against 292,265 tons in corresponding time last year—an increase of 67,755 tons. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company reports for the week ending to the 7th inst., 33,369 tons—an increase of 17,809 tons over corresponding week last year. The Pennsylvania Railroad and Coal Company reports for the week 618 tons, against 12,068 tons in corresponding week last year—a decrease of 11,450 tons. The Shamokin Division of the N. Central Railroad reports for the week 6,463 tons, and for the year, 6,463 tons, against 4,203 tons to same time last year—an increase of 2,260 tons. The total production for the week is 186,314 tons, of which 182,975 tons are anthracite, and 3,339 tons bituminous. The price of coal is firm at an advance, with comparatively few orders on the market. A statistical statement of the Cumberland coal production for 1870 has been prepared and published in the Baltimore papers, by which we learn that the entire amount marketed is 1,717,075 tons—a decrease on the tonnage of 1869 of 165,594 tons—the decrease being considerably less than was expected before the statement was made up. Of this production, 1,083,589 tons were sent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 604,127 tons to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and 30,369 tons went to local consumption.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF IOWA, have built and equipped 180 miles of new road through the richest portion of Iowa, thus opening the first through route across the State, from north to south. Parties desiring to invest in First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, upon a finished railroad, issued at the rate of only $16,000 to the mile, and offered at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, are invited to send to this office and obtain pamphlet, with full particulars.

Parties exchanging Governments for these Bonds will receive about one-third more interest upon the investment.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

☞ GEORGE A. WICKS ceased to have any interest in or connection with our business, Jan. 1, 1871.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 230 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 82½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Alexandria*, for Liverpool—2,000 Staves, 2,000 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—2,38[illegible] bales Cotton, 22,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 118 pkg. Lard, 12 bxs. Bacon, 657 bxs. Cheese, 34 pkg. Butter, 60 bbls. Bark, 5 bbls. Tongues, 4 bbls. Chops.

By the steamer *City of Buenos Ayres*, for Falmouth and orders—120 Cannon, 3,[illegible] bxs. Ammunition, 1,317 bxs. Cartridges, 412 bxs. Muskets, 515 bxs. Harness, 4 bxs. Buckets, 21 Forges, 20 Battery Wagons, 191 Gun Carriages.

By the ship *Jno. Barbour*, for Antwerp—10,000 Staves, 470 pcs. Oak, 501 pcs. Plank.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—1,1[illegible] bales Cotton, 21 bbls. Casings, 2,[illegible] bags Clover-seed, 200 boxes Bacon, 202 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 400 tcs. Lard, 300 bbls. Syrup, 13 seroons Tobacco, 12 bales Furs, 10 cases Cigars, 10 cases Oil Peppermint.

By the brig *Palestra*, for Seville—[illegible] bales Corks, 1 case Sewing-machines, 140 cases Refined Petroleum, 5 pkg. Fire-arms.

By the bark *Mary*, for Leghorn—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been selling in lots at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls continue inactive at $8 75@$9 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand at very firm prices. The steam-ship *City of Rio de Janeiro* brings hither a fresh supply of 5,000 bags, the samples of which, on exhibition today, attracted considerable attention from buyers, and bids were made for selections, which were not accepted up to a late hour. Sales of 3,000 bags, by the *Wessler*, were made on private terms. Other kinds were quiet, but held with confidence. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; Ocoa, [illegible]; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Opened rather briskly at an advance of [illegible] ₩ lb., but closed tamely. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13⅝	13¾	14
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15	15¼
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15¼	15½
Middling	15½	15⅝	16	16¼
Good Middling	16½	16⅝	16¾	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Jan. 16, 1871.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,835,116	Barley	354,491
Corn	272,618	Malt	316,394
Oats	1,726,985	Peas	14,705
Rye	127,780		

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and firm at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 40 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 90c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quite dull and somewhat irregular in price, within a range of from 5c.@15c. for New Crop, at 4c.@6c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 200 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The demand has been quite moderate, since our last, but values have been maintained, and the offerings of stock have been on a restricted scale.

LEATHER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—A light business has been reported in New-Orleans at about previous figures. Other kinds have been dull and nominal. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 60c.@75c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive, with 14c. as the prevalent quotation, for early deliveries. Shipping Grade has been quiet, but quoted strong in the local market [illegible] ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia the market continued dull and quotations nominal. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—Carolina has been more active at firmer prices; [illegible]

SKINS—Trade has been slow in all kinds of stock, since our last. Prices are unchanged. [illegible]

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been rather more liberal, and buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. [illegible]

SEED—Clover has been in rather better request, on the basis of 11c. for prime samples; [illegible]

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and quoted dearer. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more movement noted in the general market, with a fair degree of steadiness as to rates. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

There still continues an unusual depression in trade in Live Stock. [illegible]

SALES TODAY.

[illegible]

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

[illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending Jan. 16, 1871—[illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. LOVE AND INTRIGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, Fenno, Miss Golden and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Lanagan, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. Barry.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place. MAZEPPA and HIS LAST LEGS. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Drew.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL. 14th-st., near 4th-av. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Artists: Anna Bishop, Messrs. W. Candidus, J. R. Thomas, Harry Sanderson, and others.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Paris advices of the 10th represent the bombardment to be very destructive between the Hotel des Invalides and the Odeon. Hospitals, ambulances, schools, the public libraries, the Churches of St. Sulpice, the Sorbonne and Val de Grâce have been struck, and in some instances women and children killed in their beds. The works of art in the Luxembourg and the Museum are said to have been destroyed. Paris has become a battle-field. The garrison of Paris on the 13th made vigorous sorties in three directions, toward Le Bourget and Drancy, on the north-east; toward Meudon, on the south-west, and Clamart, on the south. The fighting is reported by the Germans to have been spirited in all cases, but the French were repulsed at all points, retreating hastily within their works, some in great disorder. Dispatches from London say the shells fall in Paris, in the St. Sulpice quarter, on the 14th, once a minute. The forts, however, are represented to reply vigorously, inflicting serious damage upon the Prussian fortifications, which explains the slacking of their fire. Versailles telegrams of the 14th report the fire of Forts Issy and Vanvres as entirely checked. German accounts represent the army of DE CHANZY broken up and disorganized. A London telegram says his army has been reorganized, and is about to resume operations. He is in a strong position. The Prussians at Gien have been dislodged and are retiring toward Montargis, says a Bordeaux telegram. The Germans in the East have been heavily reinforced from the north, and severe fighting was reported on the 13th, in the Department of Haute-Saône, continuing into the night. The Prussians are reported to be outflanking Gen. FAIDHERBE. The French reports are almost the reverse. Longwy is threatened with bombardment, and the women and children are flying into Belgium.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steam-ship *City of Brooklyn* has arrived at Queenstown under sail. The weather in England has been tempestuous and much damage done to shipping. A German paper says that if the question of peace between France and Germany arises in the London Conference, Germany shall insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. The presence of JULES FAVRE at the Conference is still doubtful, and in view of this the Turkish representative reserves the right to sign the protocol. Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWITCH, of Servia, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for complicity in the murder of Prince MICHAEL. VICTOR EMMANUEL has given a banquet in honor of Gen. SHERIDAN.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Montevideo to the 27th of November have been received. The siege of that city still continued, but relief was looked for from the army of Gen. JUAREZ. The advantage thus far seems to be on the side of BLANCO and his besieging rebels. A conspiracy to assassinate President BATLLE and other members of the Government had been discovered and thwarted. Recruiting for the Colorado Government was going on at Buenos Ayres.... In the Argentine Republic Gen. LOPEZ JORDAN had defeated the army of the National Government, and seemed to be gaining the upper hand.... In Paraguay the Convention engaged on the new Constitution had nearly completed its work. President RIVAROLA had gone on an expedition against the Indians, who had recently killed several citizens. The Ministers from Brazil and Uruguay had not arrived at Asuncion to conclude the treaty of peace, but were daily expected.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were favorably reported upon for increasing existing pensions, and granting pensions to widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. Among the new bills introduced was one proposing to aid in the construction of twenty or more steam-ships and other appliances of an American Mail and Ocean Transportation Company, to be incorporated under this act. The bill to expedite the survey of private land claims was passed. The House bill for the removal of political disabilities in several individual cases came up, and debate ensued on the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL to extend the relief to all persons under disability with certain exceptions. No action was taken on the bill or amendment. The bill ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the property of soldiers' asylums in that State, came up as the regular order, and a two hours' discussion ensued thereon. Mr. SHERMAN claimed that the bill was made necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court disfranchising the inmates of the Asylum at Dayton as non-residents. Mr. THURMAN opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and believed the inmates of the Asylum had no right to vote as citizens of the State. The matter was left undisposed of at the time of adjournment.

In the House, a memorial was presented on behalf of HUGH J. HASTINGS against the proposed investigation of charges made by him against Mr. BROOKS. He denied having made the affidavit read some days ago, and claimed that the matter was not a proper one for investigation by a committee of the House. After some discussion, during which Mr. BROOKS repeated his charges against Mr. HASTINGS, the memorial was referred to the Select Committee of Investigation. Among the new bills introduced, was one authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damage done by the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers, and one prescribing the mode of holding elections for President, Vice-President, and members of Congress. Four members from Georgia appeared and were sworn in. Leave was given to introduce the bill relating to an air-line railroad from New-York to Washington, and the bill was introduced. Mr. BANKS moved a suspension of the rules, and the recision of the resolution in favor of referring measures on ocean telegraphs to a special committee. This led to a warm debate, after which the motion was lost for want of a two-thirds vote in its favor. Mr. BANKS then asked and obtained suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a bill on ocean telegraphs, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill was introduced and passed under the operation of the previous question, without debate. It gives the conditions to which all ocean telegraph lines shall be subject, viz.: The Government of the United States shall have equal privileges and control with other nations; citizens of the United States shall have the same privileges as the most favored; Government dispatches shall have precedence; lines shall be kept open daily, and dispatches forwarded in the order received, and a written acceptance of these conditions shall be given.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate last night the annual report of the New Capitol Commissioners for 1870 was received with a communication stating that the information asked in the resolution would be found there. Bills were introduced relating to lands sold for unpaid taxes; also relating to a stenographic reporter for the Courts of the Sixth Judicial District. After several bills in Committee the Senate adjourned. In the Assembly the Senate resolution directing the Controller to pay for stone-cutting for the new Capitol Building was unanimously adopted. Several bills were introduced and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A circular from the Internal Revenue Bureau, issued yesterday, reorganizes the office, dividing it into four divisions: of Law, Correspondence, Statistics, and matters not otherwise provided for; Accounts, Distilled Spirits, Merchandise in Bond, &c.

Col. STEWART, Manager of the Sailors' Home in San Francisco, eloped with another man's wife, taking with him $20,000 of the funds of the sailors.

Another match between DION and DEERY has been agreed upon in San Francisco. DION has challenged PARKER, the vanquisher of RUDOLPH, in the recent match in Buffalo.

The President, yesterday, complied with Mr. SUMNER's resolution calling for information respecting Dominica. In addition to the letter of the Secretary of State, are copies of all the papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation or purchase.

C. E. CAMPBELL, an old resident of Oroville, Cal., was murdered and thrown into a mining shaft on the 14th inst. He had been stabbed to the heart.

The attempted revolution in the North-western States of Mexico by PLACIDO VEGA has entirely failed, and VEGA is now hiding in the mountains of Sinaloa, endeavoring to escape into the United States.

A Boston telegram of yesterday says: The greatly-needed rain has continued with some interruptions since yesterday, but a heavy fall of water is required to prevent the threatened scarcity in the city. The storm extends north and east.

The Potomac River is again open to navigation at Washington, and the mail and passenger boats have resumed their trips.

The steamer *T. L. McGill*, which was burned on Shoo Fly Bar on Saturday night, was owned by Capt. D. H. SILVER, of St. Louis, and was valued at $38,000. She is insured as follows: In the Eureka, of Pittsburg, $2,500; in the Boatman's, of Pittsburg, $4,000; in the Peabody, of Wheeling, $2,500; in the Franklin, of Wheeling, $2,500; in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5,000.

A Havana telegram says the previous report that the entire cargo of the *Hornet* had been captured has been confirmed. One cannon and three flags were taken from the expeditionists, and seventeen of them were killed. Four Spaniards were killed and nine were wounded.

An accident has happened to the Porto Rico cable, twenty miles from Morant Bay, Jamaica, and a steamer has been sent to repair it.

Senator WILSON was renominated by the Republican legislative caucus in Boston, yesterday, by the following vote: WILSON, 166; DAWES, 22; BOUTWELL, 11.

The Work of Congress.

To allege that the general work of Congress is unsatisfactory, is only to echo an opinion which is all but universally held. Partisanship has no connection with it. The basis on which it rests is one of fact, and it implies no censure of the present Congress which would not, with equal fairness, apply to its predecessors for several years past. Too much time is wasted upon trifles. Great questions are delayed, their consideration is fragmentary and imperfect, and the legislation relating to them usually lacks more or less thoroughness and consistency. The financial question, which ever since the close of the war has demanded attention, is still all but untouched; there is no coherent and complete policy—no definite understanding as to the course to be pursued by the Treasury, and no intelligible preparation for resuming specie payment. The fiscal question is in a shape not quite so bad, but it calls for much more careful treatment than it has received. Civil service reform, imperatively needed as it is, arouses little earnest attention. These are examples of a class of subjects, national in their scope, which Congress either does not touch at all, or touches in a manner which does not fulfill the reasonable expectations of the country. Other defects in the general course of legislation are brought to light by continual doubts and difficulties in the interpretation or application of laws. These are results of the confusion and haste which commonly mark the final stages of Congressional action. The greater part of every session is wasted in personal squabbles, and in the elaborate discussion of topics of minor significance. When the heavy work can be put off no longer, it is rushed through at a rate which makes blunders inevitable.

This condition of things is the result, in part, of the thoughtlessness and folly of Senators and Members, and in part of a system which must be checked if public interests are to be properly protected. For the personal matters which consume so much of the time of both Chambers, Senators and Representatives are directly responsible. Nothing less than a misconception of duty, or an indifference to public opinion, can explain the mistaken tolerance which permits Senators to fight their battles at the nation's expense, and suffers Members to abuse their privileges at the expense of opponents out of doors. The Schurz-Drake contest exemplifies the manner in which the Senate wastes precious time; and the rule which allows Mr. BROOKS to give a one-sided version of the controversy between the *Express* and the *Commercial Advertiser*, and to drag into a committee-room an editor whom he is afraid to face in a Court of law, is intelligible only on the supposition that members generally value as one of their privileges the power of being unjust with impunity. These evils either House may at any time correct. And they must be corrected, if Congress is to be saved from public contempt.

More difficult but not less necessary, is the introduction of comprehensive changes in the nature and conduct of Congressional business. That now includes almost everything. Really national questions are pressed out of sight by reports and bills relating to such paltry matters, that Congress should not meddle with them at all, or should provide for them in some general way. Take up the printed reports emanating from committees, or the pile of bills now before the Senate or House, and it will be found that the great bulk of them are utterly undeserving of attention in a body intrusted with the functions of national legislation. An express company loses some bonds and seeks to be reimbursed,—or a woman had a bond in a trunk which was burned,—or a widow claims relief for injuries borne by her husband,—or a man, having made a bad bargain, asks to be compensated therefor,—or another man forfeits some advantage under the Patent laws. These are specimens of the trivial subjects which in the first place occupy the time of committees, and then are solemnly discussed by Senators and Representatives, for every minute of whose time the country pays dearly. We would not have a claimant for redress unsatisfied, but surely it would not be difficult to devise methods of meeting all such cases with a readiness which Congress cannot attain to, and without a heavy expenditure of public money. The sphere of the Court of Claims might be enlarged, or a law officer might be designated to investigate the facts of each case, and report to the heads of departments, who might be empowered to act in the premises. It is bad enough that State Legislatures spend three-fourths of their time in attending to the schemes of individuals, or in transacting business that properly belongs to municipalities. But our national legislators have before them graver and larger duties, and they cannot too soon consider how they may be spared the multitude of trivial matters which take up the greater part of every session. The Governors of States press upon Legislatures the task of providing for all small and personal purposes by general legislation. The recommendation may be urged with quite as much propriety upon the wise men at Washington.

The affairs of the District of Columbia require similar treatment. The time may have been when Congress could, without injustice to other parts of the country, watch over the smallest concerns of the District. That time is past. What is now wanted is some form of government for the City of Washington which shall control all its affairs. The supervisory authority of Congress will remain to check or correct the action of any body that may be created for this purpose; but it is absurd to suppose that every little piece of local business shall be legislated for specifically by Congress. A disposition to foster incorporations, whether insurance, mining, or manufacturing, with privileges extending throughout the Union, opens the door to other temptations, and should be arrested before more evil is done in a direction that is open to flagrant abuse.

America and England.

We published in a recent number a very fair and impartial review of the questions in dispute beetween England and the United States, by Lord HOBART. If all Englishmen were disposed to consider the differences between the two nations in his spirit, those differences would be soon settled in a reasonable manner. Lord HOBART pays the highest tribute to the tenacity of our people in the great struggle, and to their wise and unrevengeful spirit after victory; and rightly urges that a nation which has shown itself capable of such heroic sacrifices, and such great self-restraint, must have some reasonable ground for its complaints against the action of Great Britain in the civil war, and that, at all events, we are under the profound impression (possibly a mistaken one) that we have been unjustly treated by that Power. Such a feeling on the part of such a people, he claims, deserves respectful consideration, and renders the demand for arbitration, even on the "declaration of belligerency," a reasonable one.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, on the other hand, in a recent article, departs from its usually rational course, and represents our American feeling toward England somewhat as the London *Times* used to represent it during the war. We are therein supposed to be in a perpetually truculent state—threatening and exasperating, like a quarrelsome bully, the quiet and peaceful citizen John Bull, who will scarcely even "turn against the foot that spurns him." Such representations cannot fail to have a bad effect on the average Englishman, who is peculiarly ignorant of foreign peoples, and very sensitive on the question of his honor. If they are meant in any degree of earnestness, we need not say to our readers that they have not the smallest foundation. The *Pall Mall* writer speaks of "the ravings of Senator SUMNER, when acting in an executive capacity as member of a body which shares the treaty-making power," of "concessions" in recent treaties "intended to be humiliating," and of our "arrogant diplomacy." If this is not intended merely for "smart" writing, we submit that there is no sort of ground for referring to the incidents alluded to as evincing a spirit of hostility either in our Government or people.

The truth is, that in a free country like England or the United States, a thousand things are said which mean very little. Mr. SUMNER, if he were Secretary of State, would take a very different tone from that which he uses as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. Mr. GLADSTONE when addressing his constituents, or writing for the *Edinburgh Review*, is quite another person from Mr. GLADSTONE as Premier. Prominent as Mr. SUMNER's position was, there was nothing "executive" in it, and no especial weight was attached to his speech, further than the arguments warranted. Five words from President GRANT would have been worth a volume of such speeches, as showing future policy. And if the writer of the *Pall Mall* will look over the recently-published correspondence between Secretary FISH and Mr. MOTLEY, he will discover that at the very time of these "ravings," President GRANT was dissatisfied with the friend of Mr. SUMNER, about to represent this country in London, for apparently entertaining similarly violent views on the questions at issue between the two countries. And at length the President, so far from favoring "arrogant diplomacy," recalled one of the most popular Ministers of the United States, for fear that his tone was not quiet or considerate enough toward Great Britain. Nor were the "concessions" yielded by Lord CLARENDON to Mr. JOHNSON of any consequence as bearing on the question of national dignity. The reference of a dispute to arbitration can never be "humiliating" to any reasonable being, or collection of beings.

The "average Englishman," however, ought to understand, what Lord HOBART perceives, that while there is no bullying or quarrelsome spirit in this country, there is a feeling, profound and earnest, that we have been wronged by Great Britain—and wronged in the moment of our greatest need and danger. Under this feeling there is, no doubt, with the passionate masses, an intense desire for revenge. But our Government, though the most popular on earth, is, in its executive direction, the least swayed by passion. Gen. GRANT, above all, is the least likely to be overborne by any such sentiment. This sense of wrong, as Lord HOBART urges, can be removed by proper actions on the part of Great Britain; by a fair reference of all questions in dispute to arbitration, and, if they are decided against her, by a combination of two courses: the payment of an indemnity, and the declaration of principles of international law, as affecting the sending forth of cruisers from neutral ports. President GRANT very properly takes the position that money alone is not sufficient reparation for the wrong we have received. He desires an apology; but a payment of money, and a declaration of war principles for the future, would seem to be all the apology we could reasonably claim from a great nation.

The City of Death.

More than one-half of Paris on the left bank of the Seine, together with that section on the right, lying between the Bois de Boulogne and the river, or in all something like one-fourth of the entire area inclosed by the ramparts, is now within the range of the enemy's guns, and is being shelled with a steadiness and precision altogether terrible to contemplate. From their batteries on the heights between Clamart and Meudon, the Prussians have rivaled the feats of our "swamp angel," for they have sent the messengers of death and destruction clear into the Luxembourg, a full four and a half miles off, and have for four days kept up the fiery hail, in utter defiance of both the inner and outer forts of the city. On the 10th, Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge were replying with vigor; on the 14th they were silent. With characteristic Teutonic thoroughness, the Germans have worked and waited till they could do their work perfectly. One can readily understand how it should have been a work of months to collect and mount the huge weight of ordnance that is found capable of engaging four forts, of replying to the fire of the inner fortifications, and of spreading carnage and ruin among the dwellers of Vaugirard and Grenelle, and overleaping the Boulevard de Mont Parnasse, making ruder havoc than HAUSSMANN ever did with the historic monuments of the southern border of the Quartier Latin. In spite of Mont Valerien and her outworks, too, there have been sent from St. Cloud and Montretout projectiles carrying death into the homes of Auteuil and Passy, dropping sometimes into the Bois de Boulogne, and sometimes reaching close to the Invalides, or giving a rough salute to the denizens of the Ecole Militaire.

The fatal explosives fulfill their mission with a dreadful impartiality. Little children playing in the streets, women snatching a troubled slumber with their infants at their bosom, and wounded men on some of the thousand pallets of the Val de Grace, hear a hiss or a crash, then a dreadful roar, and the next moment are in eternity. The Luxembourg, with its pleasant gardens, its gorgeous Senate Chamber, and its accumulated art treasures, has been made a mark for the terrible artillery against which Montrouge and Vanvres have proved impotent. RICHELIEU's fine structure, that used to house the famous doctors of the Sorbonne, but has lately been consecrated to studies less grave than theology, the venerable fane of St. Sulpice, and the lofty dome with its shining gilt cross of the great military hospital of Val de Grace, have served also as prominent marks for the Prussian gunners. And yet there is no sign of flinching. Paris sees some of her proudest historical monuments being leveled into dust, pictures that some of the greatest of her modern artists have painted brushed out by the shell bursting through panel or plaster; she hears the death cry of the innocent and the defenseless, and the wail of mothers weeping for the little ones for whom they would fain have died, but still with a resolution that is grand, even amid its despairing recklessness, she refuses to accept defeat, and seems prepared to bury herself in her own ashes.

France appeals to the civilized world—that looks on and wonders, hardly realizing all the horror of this stupendous tragedy—by a protest against the ordeal to which the capital has been subjected. In this struggle to the death, all the rules of civilized warfare have been repeatedly violated by both sides, and the Germans are doubtless disposed to lay the responsibility for all the wanton destruction involved in the bombardment of Paris, more upon the obstinate foe within, than upon the equal obstinacy with which they have pressed the siege from without. Paris has already done what no one would have given her credit for doing. She has developed an abstinence and a self-restraint that are truly heroic; she has harbored no divided counsels, and has promptly repressed both outrage and riot, when standing face to face with supreme danger. All that gallantry and perseverance could effect she has done, and the world will mark her resistance to the Prussian siege as one of the greatest chapters in history, as well as a new departure in national existence. That she can do more is beyond the expectation of the most sanguine of partisans. She has but to submit to the inevitable—melancholy though it be—and show a still greater degree of moral courage in accepting what she cannot avert, to complete the greatness of her record in the most terrible of all her struggles.

Mr. Seward's Visit to Japan.

The courteous reception accorded by the Mikado of Japan to Mr. SEWARD is, it may be hoped, significant of even more than a desire on the part of the native Government to cultivate friendly relations with the American people in the person of an illustrious statesman. As the first foreigner who, in the character of simple citizen, was admitted to an audience with the mysterious ruler, Mr. SEWARD has enjoyed a privilege which, commonplace enough in more Western lands, bears a special value in the "Land of the Rising Sun." His reception symbolized in the Japanese mind a definite abandonment of that policy of isolation which, maintained for centuries, has slowly yielded to the pressure of Western civilization. More than three hundred years ago the picturesque Bay of Nagasaki, its green-clad islets, and the lovely villages nestling on its shores, were the scenes of a tragedy so hideous that it would almost have seemed to invite the curse of God upon a spot adorned with natural beauties of a rare order. By decree of the then Shiogoon—the "temporal Emperor," who, until recently, exercised coequal power with the "religious Emperor," or Mikado—named TYKO SAMA, thirty thousand Christians, men, women, and children, were burned to death, or forced, at the point of the sword, to throw themselves off the rocky steeps of Pappenberg into the boiling ocean below. "The massacre of Simabarra," as the most atrocious of the many episodes in this fiendish plot is designated, rivaled in its horrors the worst ever recorded in the old murder days of mediæval Europe. Upon that day Japan closed her ports to the Western world, only permitting a few Dutch traders to reside in semi-captivity upon a small peninsula, and they even upon the sole condition of once a year trampling upon a cross drawn upon the ground for that purpose. For three hundred years was the "pestiferous sect of Christians" proscribed, and the residence of Christian missionaries prohibited. The treaty of Commodore PERRY opened up this long-isolated Empire to the world. But incredible as it may appear, not only this, but all succeeding treaties, American, English, French, &c., have failed to provide for any immunity from persecution to native Christians. But a few months ago, a notification enjoining officials to report on and punish them whenever found was published by the native Government. Although foreigners enjoy perfect freedom, a Japanese is at this moment liable to summary punishment for attending a foreign place of worship.

It did not, of course, lie within the competence of this or any other Government recognizing Japan as a "Treaty Power" to insist upon its according freedom of conscience to its own subjects, but that some effort in that direction was not made seems a pity. It is sufficiently obvious, that to make the adoption of Christianity in any form a penal offense, is a violation of the conditions which can alone render intercourse between nations satisfactory. However little abstract right we may have to interfere in such a matter, that little is of a nature to justify the strongest persuasive pressure. The Japanese are by no means ignorant of the opinion entertained of their policy, in this respect, by outside nations. But no statesman has yet been found brave enough to face the traditions of the past and the hostility of the present, by proposing to remove the disabilities to which Christian converts have hitherto been condemned. In the reception accorded to Mr. SEWARD, there is, however, evidence of so daring an innovation upon long-established custom, that it leads us to regard as no longer unlikely an equally radical change in the policy pursued toward professors of Christianity. Until liberty of thought be secured to its people by law, Japan will, despite her attentions to Western visitors, remain indefinitely behind those nations with which she is so anxious to place herself on equal terms.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. GOODRICH's bill for repealing the "Erie Directors' act" must be heartily welcome to Gov. HOFFMAN. The Governor's friends have told us over and over again that he signed it in complete ignorance of its *purpose*. Well, he cannot pretend ignorance of its *effect*. If, therefore, his excuse for signing the bill is an honest one, he will be very glad to do all in his power to promote its repeal. His advice might have some weight with TWEED and SWEENY, and these two could do pretty much as they like with the Legislature. Now is Gov. HOFFMAN's time. JAMES FISK, JR., is in very bad odor. JAY GOULD cannot stand him any longer. The *World*, after coming with two or three ponderous and nerveless articles to his defense, now throws him overboard. Even the companions of his leisure hours begin to loathe the man. There can, therefore, be no great risk in Gov. HOFFMAN following the example of the paper which he was lately the means of selling to Mr. SWEENY, and repudiating FISK. Amid all this disagreement among a certain class, honest men are likely to get their own.

If some rather hot fights take place occasionally in newspapers, statesmen and other public men strive to show that in the use of personalities they take the lead. The controversy between Senator WILSON and Hon. J. S. BLACK goes on in a most promising manner. In Judge BLACK's last letter he charges Senator WILSON with attacking certain persons "in a style so scandalous that vituperation is no name for it." Judge BLACK even intimates that his first impulse after reading Senator WILSON's article was to—"no matter what," as he says; he did not obey the impulse. Addressing the Senator, Mr. BLACK observes: "No doubt you did all in your power to subvert the free institutions of our revolutionary fathers, and to debauch the political morals of the country; but the utmost exertion of your abilities has not sufficed to raise you above the common file of partisans who have engaged in the same evil work." Judge BLACK has a very fine style of invective peculiarly his own, and his article in the new number of the *Galaxy*, though very long, will not be pronounced dull by any reader. As to its story, we leave them for subsequent consideration.

It does not seem desirable to mix up the National Government with the canals of this State as proposed by Mr. BENNETT in the bill reported from the House Committee on Commerce. The enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals is the purpose to which Mr. BENNETT would apply eight millions of dollars, to be raised by an issue of bonds; and one of the pretexts is, "the better protection of the northern and north-western frontier." Our canals are open to much improvement, but there is nothing in their management, bad as it is, to call for Federal interference. They may be made quite equal to the demands of commerce without any help from the National Treasury,—if we can but get rid of Democratic misrule. Such war vessels as may be required on the lakes may be profitably built there, and there is no difficulty in transporting all requisite munitions of war. Congress may save these eight millions.

We hope that the opponents of the San Domingo project are now ashamed of their attacks upon the President. The composition of the Commission of Inquiry, and the facilities afforded for an impartial investigation upon the spot, are the best possible vindication of Gen. GRANT's motives, and of his faith in the policy he has so strenuously urged. The gentlemen engaged may not all return advocates of annexation, but we are confident they will return prepared to bear testimony to the integrity of the course pursued by the Administration. The more thorough their inquiry, the more satisfactory it will be. Time is of less importance in a matter like this than the acquisition of all the facts that are essential to the formation of sound conclusions. We may here state, for the information of our readers, that we have made full and ample arrangements for receiving correspondence describing the progress of the expedition. Nothing of interest relating to the journey will be lost sight of.

The new Court-house job, which is one of the great scandals of this City, will probably have a counterpart in the new Capitol at Albany. Gov. HOFFMAN's Message gave us a faint warning upon the subject,—so faint that his friends in the Legislature do not heed it in the slightest degree. The original estimate for the whole work was four million dollars, but the Governor acknowledges that the ultimate cost "will be very greatly in excess of the first estimate." Our correspondent reports that the prevalent impression at Albany is, that the expenditure, if the present plans are adhered to, will reach twenty million dollars, or five times the sum contemplated in the first instance. Of course, the Albanians will not object, and the Democrats are not unwilling to gratify them. The State Treasury, however, is in no condition to endure the drain. Two millions, two hundred and fifty-one thousand, three hundred and fifteen dollars have already been expended, and the work barely peeps above ground. This is not all. According to the Controller, the money already paid to the contractors was borrowed, and there is at present not a dollar in the Treasury. We hope the Republicans will resist any further appropriation until the plans are so changed as greatly to cheapen the cost of the building.

The directors of the Third-avenue Railroad Company are desirous of adopting an idea suggested by the palace-cars, which now lessen the discomfort of traveling long distances on ordinary railroads. They propose to run palace-cars from the City Hall to Harlem, and have applied to the Legislature for the requisite authority to impose an increased charge for the comfort to be furnished. The present horse-cars are little better than a necessary nuisance. They are overcrowded, dirty, and in many respects objectionable. The introduction of a car which shall receive no more passengers than can conveniently be seated, and which shall afford safe ingress and egress, would be a boon to thousands of persons. The main point to be guarded against is the sacrifice of the passengers by five-cent cars to the passengers paying a higher fare. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide against the abuse of the privilege sought, so far as the present cars are concerned. The five-cent travelers must be protected in the accommodation, such as it is, which is now afforded them.

Whatever may be said about the merits of Mr. WOOD's General Cable bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House yesterday, it is impossible to find anything to say in favor of the mode of its passage. The prospect of that measure being passed by the Senate, or being viewed with much respect by the public at large, will certainly not be improved by the extraordinary style of its approval by the House. Important for purposes of legislative preparation as is the institution of standing committees, it was hardly contemplated that they should involve the slightest danger of members accepting their recommendations without either discussing or understanding them. Students of the analogies of human character may be charmed with the discovery that at 4½ o'clock on the 16th of January, honorable members of both parties in the House behaved exactly like a crowd of unruly school-boys eager to get out to dinner, but their constituents generally may have a natural desire to see them in hours devoted to public business a trifle less exuberant.

The German demand for Alsace and Lorraine has been persistent enough to convince people generally that they were determined to fight till the lost provinces were either formally ceded or till they made France weak enough to avert any immediate risk of their being regained. In order, however, that the fact may be established beyond dispute, the semi-official *Cross Gazette* comes out with a fresh declaration to the same effect. On this basis, Prussia is evidently prepared to discuss the question of peace at the coming Conference, though how that, or any other of the questions more immediately proposed to this body can be conclusively settled in the absence of a representative of France, it is not a little difficult to determine.

A Romance in Little.

In the obituary column of this paper, on Sunday morning last, occurred the following announcement:

LAURIE.—On Wednesday, Dec. [illegible], at his residence, St. James'-place, London, JOHN LAURIE, in the [illegible] year of his age, for many years a merchant of this City.

There is nothing unusual in this announcement; but, in connection with it, there is something that borders upon romance. For fifty years Mr. JOHN LAURIE and an elder brother were shipping merchants in this City—solid merchants of the olden time. After accumulating an ample fortune they retired, and, in 1850, returned to the Old Country. There, in London, Mr. JOHN LAURIE has led the comfortable life of an opulent bachelor, occupying spacious lodgings, and dining, as well as passing most of his time, at the club, near by; a gentleman of modest tastes, enjoying probably all that were to him the comforts of life on five or six thousand dollars a year. His brother, quite rich, had died shortly before, at the ripe age of eighty-seven. Other branches of the family were in easy circumstances.

Mr. JOHN LAURIE had known from boyhood, and kept constantly in mind, a gentleman of this City, now in the prime of manhood, the son of old and dearly-cherished friends. He had conceived for the son of these friends an ardent attachment, which increased and ripened as years rolled on and lent their mellowing influence; and which was all the more consolatory to him in that his protégé was everything that could be desired—a man of cultivated mind, of irreproachable morals, of refined tastes, manly in bearing, yet proverbially modest and courteous. Possessing a modest competence, he, too, a bachelor, lived in lodgings and at the Union Club. Twice within a few years he had visited England, where he was cordially received and entertained by the friends of his parents—the last voyage having been made in the successful yacht *Sappho*, belonging to his cousin, Mr. DOUGLASS.

During all these twenty years that Mr. LAURIE had resided in London, his first inquiry when meeting recently-arrived Americans, was for his protégé. From all, as SHAKESPEARE saith, he heard "good exclamation." Soon after Mr. K. returned home last Summer, the old gentleman wrote him a kindly letter, inclosing a handsome present of money, intimating that in his will he had made to him a bequest, but giving no indication of the amount. Mr. K. thinking it might perhaps be $5,000 or $10,000, dismissed the matter from his memory. But judge of his astonishment at receiving, on Saturday last, from Mr. LAURIE's legal advisers, a letter with the necessary fullness of detail, informing him that in his will Mr. LAURIE had bequeathed to him in solid interest-paying securities, the sum of $500,000. The name of this gentleman, so deservedly fortunate, is J. GRENVILLE KANE, Esq., formerly Secretary of the Union Club, and one of its most highly-esteemed members.

Apropos of this, an incident somewhat similar occurred two or three years ago to another middle-aged, wealthy bachelor member of the Union Club—Mr. JOHN C. WHITE. A relative of his, Mr. BANYER, having a strong regard for him, bequeathed to Mr. WHITE the sum of $500,000 on condition that he should assume the name of BANYER. Mr. WHITE for some time hesitated about accepting the bequest, but finally concluded to do so, and, stepping down to the Court of Common Pleas, made the necessary formal application to Judge DALY, who, with the easy grace so characteristic of him, erased the name of JOHN C. WHITE from legal existence, and brought into the body politic that of GOLDSBOROUGH BANYER.

Moral: Let all young men members of clubs be good, and they, too, may find kindly old gentlemen going about with half millions in their pockets, seeking for worthy youngsters upon whom to bestow it.

A Reminiscence.

"HON. GEORGE ROBERTSON, Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, is thought to be the oldest living Ex-Congressman. He entered Congress in 1815, and is now in his eighty-first year."

Ex-Gov. ENOS T. THROOP took his seat in Congress, as a Representative from the Cayuga District, in 1815, and was, therefore, a colleague of Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, of Kentucky. Gov. THROOP, now in his eighty-sixth year, and in the enjoyment of tolerable health, with mental faculties unimpaired, is now a resident of this City. During his first session in Congress he incurred the displeasure of his constituents by voting to change the pay of members of Congress from $6 a day, while in session, to $1,500 a year. The popular sentiment against that vote became so strong that Mr. THROOP resigned his seat, and remained nearly ten years in retirement, emerging in 1823 as a Circuit Judge, the duties of which he discharged with acknowledged ability and fidelity.

But a great change has "come over the spirit" of that constituency. There is now no such vigilance or watchfulness over the conduct of Representatives. The sentinels who were prompt in sounding alarms then, sleep now; and the people have become insensible or indifferent to the misconduct of public servants.

Novel Case—Alleged Breach of Contract with a Cuban Slave.

In the case of MORALES vs. MORALES, in which a colored woman sues the son of the Marquis of MORALES for breach of contract, Justice LANE, at the Civil Court, corner of Fourth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, delivered judgment yesterday. He said: The plaintiff alleges that defendant made a contract with her to come from Havana to this City, and nurse his infant child as long as it required it at $20 a month and her board, and other allowances. The answer alleges that plaintiff was a slave and liberated by her owner, together with her child, on consideration of her coming to New-York to nurse his child, and it sets up a general denial; denies that any contract was made, except her manumission, and denies that she rendered any services, having been dismissed here for negligence. I must take it for granted that a contract of some kind was made. There is now an application to me for a commission to examine the Marquis and other parties in Havana. I know the laws of Havana are favorable to the slave, and if they authorize a contract with a slave, the *lex loci* must control, and under the general denial in the answer many things may be proved which I cannot conceive. Whatever the Spanish laws may be, this is a novel case, and under the circumstances I should be wrong in refusing this commission. On its return I shall have all the facts before me. I decide that the commission must be allowed.

A Movement for Temperance.

The following were adopted, yesterday, by the New-York Pastors' Association, (Presbyterian,) at the weekly meeting:

Whereas, Intemperance induces insanity, increases crime, produces pauperism, and is the source of sickness, sins and sorrows innumerable; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly entreat and respectfully request all preachers and publishers to so present to the people the Christian duty of temperance in the fourth week in June and the fourth week in December as to aid in checking the social usages which lead to the desecration of the Fourth of July and New-Year's Day. And we hereby petition Congress, in behalf of the District of Columbia and the Territories under its jurisdiction, and the several State Legislatures in behalf of their several States, to enact suitable laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, election days, the Fourth of July, and all other holidays.

Blank petitions can be had free of charge by sending a stamped envelope, with address on it, to Rev. WM. W. WILLIAMS, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

John Tappin.

Mr. JOHN TAPPIN, the Vice-President of the South-side Railroad, of Long Island, died at his residence in Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. TAPPIN was the son of Rev. Mr. TAPPIN, who died some years since. He was an energetic business man, doing business in cod-fish in South-street over twenty years. At the formation of the South-side Railroad Company, a few years since, he took an active part in the enterprise, giving both his money and his time in furthering the objects of the enterprise, and contributing much toward its success. He has been Vice-President from its organization. Mr. TAPPIN was one of the Vestry of St. Thomas' Church, and its Treasurer at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

REAPPEARANCE OF MR. WALLACK.

Midwinter with its frosts and piercing winds has its consolations, and one of the best and most cheering of these is the sight upon his own stage of our favorite light comedian. When Mr. WALLACK vaulted before the footlights last evening, as *Ruy Gomez*, there was quite a thrill of pleasure among the audience. That audience was radiant with beauty and color, ever pre-eminently a "family" house, and the fresh merriment of youth, and the slower cadence of mature laughter, mingled through the plays with jocund harmony. Winter can be forgotten in such a scene, or at least we can be made to think of its brevity rather than its [illegible]. The sunny pictures and blithesome [illegible] thus revealed, remind us that no ice or [illegible], or roaring storm can keep back the brighter days to come. We know full well that

"Soon will the high Midsummer pomps come on,
Soon will the musk carnations break and swell,
* * * * *
And groups under the dreaming garden trees,
And the full moon and the white evening star."

Even so after "War," with its sharp suggestion of gloomy reality, comes Mr. WALLACK in two of the most gossamer-like and inspiriting of his impersonations, to remind us that joy follows sorrow as day the night or season season, and that we have only need of patience to tide over the very worst of human ills or deprivations.

The bill of last evening looks slight in texture, yet [it was] admirably chosen to exhibit Mr. WALLACK's versatile powers. *Ruy Gomez* and *Sir Charles Coldstream*, unlike as fire and ice, akin only in common youth and in both being in love, can only be played equally well by an actor of consummate ability. The one is impassioned to the very point of delirium, and, rustling in his velvet and silk, with his feathers and long sword, his pointed collar, and rattling spurs, might have stepped from the canvas of VELASQUEZ, or any other relic of mediæval ages. The other, blasé, cynical, the most modern of the moderns, the incarnation of the twin demons of skepticism and indifference, would probably have been as incomprehensible to *Ruy Gomez* as *Ruy Gomez* to him. Mr. WALLACK discriminates with exquisite tact these two opposite figures, and yet unveils to us in felicitous glimpses their common humanity. *Ruy Gomez* falls in love with a woman vastly his superior in the social scale. We almost think he might as well have fixed his affections on some "bright, particular star," the *Duchess* is so "above him in her bright radiance and collateral sphere." The hero of "Used Up," on the contrary, becomes enamoured of a poor girl as much below *Sir Charles* as the *Duchess* is above *Ruy Gomez*. In these and other ways the antithesis is agreeably carried out, and so gives point and variety to a selection which at the first glance may not be thoroughly understood.

Both these little dramas are in plot as frail and dainty as a spider's web; yet each serves to illustrate a distinct principle. The title of one is its own best explanation. The motive of the other is more complex, yet no less instructive. It inculcates the fact that beneath the superficial lacquer of the veriest coxcomb there may be a substratum of pure manliness ready for and equal upon occasion to noble deeds. Both plays were nicely acted last night. Apart from Mr. WALLACK, we cannot well go further in praise than this. Mrs. BAREY has plenty of beauty and spirit for the *Duchess de Torrenueva*. She is, however, lacking in elegance and dignity. Miss EFFIE GERMON has, in like manner, abundance of [illegible] and gayety for *King Charles;* but she needs rather more dash. Her *Mary*, in the second piece, is a far better piece of acting. Mr. FISHER is capital in *Ironbrace;* and special mention of other characters is uncalled for. The dramas were put on the stage with a finished care very pleasant to see; the costumes and scenery being highly picturesque, and, we believe, strictly correct. The performance drew forth profuse applause and several calls before the curtain, and the hero of the night was, at the close, heartily cheered.

At the end of "Faint Heart," Mr. WALLACK being summoned by acclamation before the curtain, made a few graceful and pertinent remarks. After thanking the audience for the new proof of their favor, just bestowed, he took occasion to refer to the approaching Holland testimonial. The allusion was received with tumultuous and long-continued plaudits, which showed very plainly the feeling of the public with regard to this interesting demonstration.

Mr. WALLACK's return was all, in a word, that his most cordial friends could desire. His greeting was not demonstrative only, but even affectionate. It is plain that an artist does not work so faithfully and so well as Mr. WALLACK to elevate the stage, both as actor and manager, without having his reward. The sweets of popular approbation are his, and much, we are glad to say, which is called more substantial, besides. In this there is room for broad congratulation, since credit is due both to the public and the man. Each needed the other; and it is one of the most charming things in life to see a well-deserved reciprocal appreciation.

NOVELTY AT LINA EDWIN'S.

Mr. FRANK DREW is now filling an engagement at Lina Edwin's Theatre. He appeared last evening in "His Last Legs" and in the burletta of "Mazeppa," and he diffused a great deal of merriment among a rather small audience. Mr. DREW did so, too, without having recourse to the commonplace and violent methods upon which the effect of the performance of many male burlesque actors largely depend. He has a full appreciation of humor, an expressive face, and an ease and naturalness savoring more of the French vaudeville player than of the English low comedian. We shall, therefore, be glad to behold him under more favorable influences than those of a thin extravaganza, and of a comedietta demanding broader acting, not to speak of a richer brogue, than were shown by him last night. The performance, however, afforded much amusement, and the absence of effort which characterized Mr. DREW's share of it increased notably its pleasantness. The same bill is to be interpreted for the present.

Musical.

MISS KELLOGG IN ORATORIO.

The young American prima donna CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, has been winning new triumphs, and in a new field. Hitherto she has limited herself to opera and concert, but within the last three weeks she has added oratorio to her professional range. On the 24th of December Miss KELLOGG made her debut in this department of sacred music in the "Messiah," at Cincinnati. All accounts agree that her success was complete, and that the brilliant talents and cultivation of the popular songstress are now secured for this neglected but noble department of art. We gather from many intelligent criticisms of her performance, that it was distinguished for breadth, sincerity, and chasteness of style, all of which are distinct from the force, vivacity and brilliancy of the operatic school in which Miss KELLOGG has hitherto shone with such distinction. In this we have another evidence of the versatility of the lady's genius, which seems to comprehend and adapt itself to all musical forms. This new success is also a fresh proof, if any were needed, of Miss KELLOGG's indefatigable spirit, which carries her unceasingly on from one walk of art to another, and is, we may add, in marked contrast to that modern *dilettanti* taste which is content to excel in a specialty, and rest there forever. Miss KELLOGG is to appear before a Metropolitan audience, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, in oratorio, when that cultivated class of patrons which has always been her support in this City will have an opportunity of estimating and applauding the perseverance and courage of the young vocalist in a new and exacting arena of art.

Miscellaneous.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Lorle" will be given at the Stadt Theatre this evening, Mme. SEEBACH filling the principal part.... At Steinway Hall the concert in aid of the benevolent fund of the St. David's Society occurs this evening.... The Thomas concerts in Boston have been exceedingly successful. At the Saturday matinée performance more than $2,000 was received, and in the evening the Music Hall was filled, *malgré* the adverse influence of the Fechter benefit representation. It is to be hoped that their concerts here will have as liberal encouragement.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Meeting at Rutgers Institute—Addresses by Prof. Pierce, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Peter Cooper, and Others.

A meeting was held last evening at Rutgers Female Institute for the purpose of making an appeal for the endowment of the College on the same basis as that of other colleges in the State. The meeting was presided over by PETER COOPER, Esq., who briefly presented the objects of the meeting. There were present, Chancellor PRUYN, of Albany; Gen. WEBB, of the College of the City of New-York; JAMES W. BEEKMAN, of the Woman's Hospital, and President PIERCE, of Rutgers Institute, besides a number of other gentlemen interested in education. Prof. PIERCE, of Rutgers Institute, made an interesting statement of facts in the course of his remarks. He said that it is to be remarked that from the first settlement of the State down to within a few years, there have been no colleges for women; there are now but four—the Ingham University, Elmira College, Vassar and Rutgers Colleges. The latter has no endowment. The funds of the other three, as appears from their reports made last year to the Board of Regents, amount to a little less than $100,000. Their buildings and apparatus to a little less than $1,000,000. More than one-half of this is credited to Vassar College. To sum up the provision made for the education of men and women in our State, we find more than $16,000,000 for the education of men, and less than $1,100,000 for the education of women. Let us have higher institutions of learning for our young women—that shall attract them, interest them, train them, strengthen their intelligence, broaden their views of life, fill their minds with elevating thoughts, their hearts with pure sentiments. Institutions that instead of releasing young girls at sixteen will not receive them till that age, and that shall thus keep them out of the vortex of fashionable life and pure from the pollutions of extravagance, excitement and dissipation. As far as an unendowed college could do its work, I believe Rutgers Female College has, since it was incorporated as an institute in 1838. From the books of this institute it appears that over 5,800 young women have been educated here. And this has been done without a dollar of endowment. When it was founded the representatives of Col. HENRY RUTGERS gave to its trustees the use of three lots of land in the Seventh Ward as long as it should remain in that locality. When by the growth of the City this institution, as in the case of Columbia College, was compelled to be removed to this site, the three lots reverted to the heirs of Col. RUTGERS.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON indorsed the proposition for a college for women in a few remarks, in which he said that it was in every way desirable that the project should succeed, and all that he could do in its favor would be done.

Mr. VANDYKE said that the proposition was made to educate women and endow a college for that purpose. In olden times it was thought necessary to give property to the sons of families and nothing to daughters. In his own case he said that his mother was taught reading, writing and arithmetic, but there her education ended; but yet she was enabled to give him an education, and make him what he was now. He urged upon the assemblage the education of women, and said that nothing could be done so effectually for the advancement of society as by the education of women. There were colleges for men, but none for women, and it was time that the remedy was applied by endowing a college for women.

Mr. COOPER said that he did not think that a college for this purpose should be endowed with less than a million of dollars, for it was not advisable that an institution of this kind should be continually begging for money; therefore it was best that sufficient money should be obtained in the first instance, and that it should be firmly established at the outset.

Mr. BEEKMAN spoke on the question before the meeting, and referred to the early efforts for female education and hoped that this measure would be successfully carried out.

President WEBB, of the College of the City of New-York, spoke to the subject, and urged the most vigorous measures for the raising of such sums as were needed, promising to do all in his power to further the object. After addresses by other gentlemen present, a committee was appointed to carry out the designs of the organization, and the meeting adjourned.

A Tammany Republican Rewarded—Present to Police Commissioner Smith.

A magnificent double service of silver plate, comprising 250 pieces, of the aggregate value of about $10,000, was presented to Police Commissioner HENRY SMITH, last evening, on behalf of 300 of his political sympathizers. The presentation ceremony took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the silver being on exhibition in a large show-case in the main parlor of the hotel. The Blossom, Lincoln and American Clubs were largely represented on the occasion, Mr. SMITH being a member of all three organizations.

The great majority of the subscribers and guests present were Tammany Democrats, prominent among whom were Mayor Hall, State Senator Michael Norton, Senator Thomas J. Creamer, Thomas J. Mullally, Police Justice Cox, Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan, Ex-Alderman George Mitchell, John Chamberlain, Charles Hall, Secretary of the American Club, Hon. James S. Bosworth, Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, Ex-Alderman Barker, Police Superintendent Kelso, Surrogate Hutchings and Hon. Thomas J. Barr. There were also present Messrs. Rufus W. Andrews, Daniel D. Conover, John A. Gridley, Owen W. Brennan, Benj. F. Manierre, J. Solis Ritterband, Waldo Hutchins, Chauncey M. Depew, Sinclair Tousey and Isaac J. Oliver. Mr. DEPEW made the presentation address, which was briefly responded to by the recipient of the testimonial. Mr. SMITH said that he was assured that among the subscribers to this testimonial were many gentlemen who were not identified with either of the political parties of the State, while there were others who were of the party to which he was opposed. He said that it was pleasant for him to know that amid the competition which is natural to business in this City, and the bitterness which sometimes characterizes our political campaigns, his personal friendships had remained the same. This fact gave additional value to the beautiful testimonial.

At the close of the presentation ceremony a grand banquet was enjoyed, at which Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS presided. Remarks were made by Mayor HALL, Gen. COCHRANE, RUFUS F. ANDREWS and others. It was a noticeable fact that complimentary allusions to the Democratic Party and its leaders were received with warm and vociferous applause, and that the toast to the Governor of New-York was more heartily cheered than the toast to the President of the United States. Letters were received from Hons. D. C. LITTLEJOHN and WM. ORTON, regretting their absence.

The Jersey City Water Famine Ended.

Yesterday the residents of Jersey City had their full supply of water from the works at Belleville, for the first time in nine days. The pump commenced working at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

During the day the workmen were engaged in taking down the shears and pulleys, and guys will at once be attached to the pipe to steady it in position—a precaution which, if it had been applied before the accident, would have saved many thousands of dollars, as well as great inconvenience. It is also proposed to inclose the entire pipe in solid masonry, and thus prevent the possibility of accident in the future.

Taxes Collected for 1870.

We are indebted to Mr. ALFRED VREDENBURGH, the First Clerk to the Receiver of Taxes, for the following statement of taxes collected during the year 1870:

Amount collected		$20,682,212 65
Interest on taxes, amount collected	$61,660 78	
Discounts allowed	73,253 89—	11,593 11
Balance		$20,670,619 54
Amounts refunded for payments in error	$2,761 14	
Deposits with County Treasurer	20,667,858 40—	$20,670,619 54

The Alleged Child Murderer.

Yesterday afternoon DABO DEEKMAN, the woman charged with having caused the death of her child by cruelty and starvation, was taken to the Queens County Court-house. She denies the charge. She says that she was often in straightened circumstances and unable to furnish suitable food; that the child was troubled with worms and always hungry; that she has had various quarrels with the witnesses and their testimony is malicious. She is about forty years of age, of slight figure, with very care-worn features.

Important Sale of Paintings.

The splendid collection of foreign paintings which Mr. H. W. DERBY has for some weeks been exhibiting at the Academy of Design, is advertised for sale in another portion of these columns. They remain where they are at present until the 18th, when they will be removed to the spacious sales-room of Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., and there placed on free exhibition until the days of sale—the 24th and 25th of this month. Never before was so large and really valuable a collection of the works of nearly all the leading modern painters of Europe simultaneously placed within reach of art purchasers, and it may therefore be expected to produce an unprecedentedly great sensation. To add to the attraction, it is, we understand, Mr. DERBY's intention to join to the collection at the sales-rooms two more paintings that have not been at the Academy—one a very fine KAULBACH, and the other the "Birth of Venus," by CABANEL; the latter considered by all judges not only a *chef d'œuvre* of this great artist, but one of the grandest specimens of art ever seen in this country.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln and Three Friends in Council—A Chapter from the Autobiography of Thurlow Weed.

From the Galaxy, for February.

Immediately after the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN for President, at Chicago, in the Summer of 1860, while annoyed and dejected at the defeat of Gov. SEWARD, as I was preparing to shake the dust of the city from my feet, Messrs. DAVID DAVIS (now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States) and LEONARD SWEAT called at my room. These gentlemen, warm friends and zealous supporters of Mr. LINCOLN, had contributed more than all others to his nomination. After his name was presented as a candidate for President and received with favor by the citizens of Illinois, Messrs. DAVIS and SWEAT visited Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, for the purpose of commending Mr. LINCOLN to the favorable consideration of prominent men in those States. They now called to converse with me about the approaching canvass. I informed them very frankly that I was so greatly disappointed at the result of the action of the Convention as to be unable to think or talk on the subject; that I was going to pass a few days upon the prairies of Iowa; and that by the time I reached Albany I should be prepared to do my duty for the Republican cause and for its nominees. They then urged me to return home via Springfield, where we could talk over the canvass with Mr. LINCOLN, saying that they would either join me at Bloomington, where they resided, or meet me at Springfield.

After passing with a few friends a pleasant week in traveling through Iowa, I repaired to Springfield. There I found Messrs. DAVIS and SWEAT with Mr. LINCOLN. I had supposed until we now met that I had never seen Mr. LINCOLN, having forgotten that in the Fall of 1848, when he took the stump in New-England, he called upon me at Albany, and that we went to see Mr. FILLMORE, who was then the Whig candidate for Vice-President. We entered immediately upon the question which deeply concerned the welfare of the country, and which had an especial interest for Mr. LINCOLN. We discussed freely the prospects of success, assuming that all or nearly all the slave States would be against us. The issues had already been made, and could neither be changed nor modified; but there was much to be considered in regard to the manner of conducting the campaign, and in relation to States that were safe without effort, to those which required attention, and to others that were sure to be vigorously contested. Viewing these questions in their various aspects, I found Mr. LINCOLN sagacious and practical. He displayed throughout the conversation so much good sense, such intuitive knowledge of human nature, and such familiarity with the virtues and infirmities of politicians, that I became impressed very favorably with his fitness for the duties which he was not unlikely to be called upon to discharge. This conversation lasted some five hours, and when the train arrived in which we were to depart, I rose all the better prepared to "go to work with a will" in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's election, as the interview had inspired me with confidence in his capacity and integrity.

In December of that year, and after the Electoral Colleges had shown a large majority for Mr. LINCOLN, I was invited to visit him at Springfield, where I again met my friends DAVIS and SWEAT. Mr. LINCOLN, although manifestly gratified with his election, foresaw and appreciated the dangers which threatened the safety both of the Government and of the Union. But while Mr. LINCOLN never underestimated the difficulties which surrounded him, his nature was so elastic and his temperament so cheerful, that he always seemed at ease and undisturbed. The day I left Albany the *Evening Journal* contained an editorial foreshadowing secession and rebellion; an editorial which had for its object the holding of the border slave States in the Union, so that the boundaries and strength of the rebellion might be narrowed and weakened. It maintained that radical abolitionists were playing into the hands of disunion leaders, and that both would become responsible for the civil war into which we were drifting. It comprehended the horrors of such a conflict, and implored the Northern people to keep themselves clearly in the right, so that when the shock came impartial nations would see and say that the rebellion was without justification or excuse. That editorial drew the line between radical and conservative Republicans, and continued as an issue before the people during the war. It was written under a conviction of its necessity in preventing a disastrous division of the Northern people. I believed then, as I know now, that but for the conservative sentiment awakened in the Republican Party, the North would have been fatally divided. I believed, then, as I know now, that by insisting that the war was prosecuted to maintain the Government and preserve the Union, the Democratic masses, with some of their leaders, would remain loyal; while, on the other hand, if the whole Republican Party proclaimed it a war for the abolition of slavery, a united South would prove too strong for a divided North.

[Mr. WEED here introduces some extracts from the Albany *Evening Journal*, which our space compels us to omit.]

This article reached Springfield by the evening mail. After reading it very attentively, Mr. LINCOLN said: "This is a heavy broadside. You have opened your fire at a critical moment, aiming at friends and foes alike. It will do some good or much mischief. Will the Republicans of New-York sustain you in this view of the question?" I replied, "that I had acted upon my own sense of what was wise for our cause; that I should be denounced in most of the Republican journals; that enlightened politicians who entertained similar views would hesitate to express them, and that it would largely impair, if it did not wholly destroy, my influence in the Republican Party; but that, notwithstanding these consequences, I should unflinchingly persevere in the course I had marked out, with a clear and firm conviction that in doing so, aided by a small minority of Republican journals, with here and there a conservative statesman, we should keep the North united in prosecuting a war which, in preserving the Government and Union, would overwhelm and destroy rebellion and slavery." Mr. LINCOLN replied, "that these views, views which had not occurred to him, opened a new channel for his thoughts, and that, while he should watch the progress of popular sentiment, he hoped to find my apprehensions unfounded." He added, "that, while there were some loud threats and much muttering in the cotton States, he hoped that by wisdom and forbearance the danger of serious trouble might be averted, as such dangers had been in former times."

And after this subject had been talked up, and over, and out, Mr. LINCOLN remarked, smiling, "that he supposed I had had some experience in cabinet-making; that he had a job on hand, and as he had never learned that trade, he was disposed to avail himself of the suggestions of friends." Taking up his figure, I replied, "that though never a boss cabinet-maker, I had, as a journeyman, been occasionally consulted about State Cabinets; and that although President TAYLOR once talked with me about reforming his Cabinet, I had never been concerned in or presumed to meddle with the formation of an original Federal Cabinet, and that he was the first President elect I had ever seen."

The question thus opened became the subject of conversation, at intervals, during that and the following day. I say at intervals, because many hours were consumed in talking of the public men connected with former Administrations, interspersed, illustrated and seasoned pleasantly with Mr. LINCOLN's stories, anecdotes, &c. And here I feel called upon to vindicate Mr. LINCOLN, as far as my opportunities and observation go, from the frequent imputation of telling indelicate and ribald stories. I saw much of him during his whole Presidential term, with familiar friends and alone, when he talked without restraint, but I never heard him use a profane or indecent word, or tell a story that might not be repeated in the presence of ladies.

Mr. LINCOLN observed that "the making of a Cabinet, now that he had it to do, was by no means as easy as he had supposed; that he had, even before the result of the election was known, assuming the probability of success, fixed upon the two leading members of his Cabinet, but that in looking about for suitable men to fill the other departments, he had been much embarrassed, partly from his want of acquaintance with the prominent men of the day, and partly, he believed, that while the population of the country had immensely increased, really great men were scarcer than they used to be. He then inquired whether I had any suggestions of a general character affecting the selection of a Cabinet to make. I replied that, along with the question of ability, integrity and experience, he ought, in the selection of his Cabinet, to find men whose firmness and courage fitted them for the revolutionary ordeal which was about to test the strength of our Government; and that in my judgment it was desirable that at least two members of his Cabinet should be selected from slave-holding States. He inquired whether in the emergency which I so much feared they could be trusted, adding that he did not quite like to hear Southern journals and Southern speakers insisting that there must be no "coercion;" that while he had no disposition to coerce anybody, yet after he had taken an oath to execute the laws he should not care to see them violated. I remarked that there were Union men in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, for whose loyalty, under the most trying circumstances and in any event, I would vouch. "Would you rely on such men if their States should secede?" "Yes, Sir; the men whom I have in my mind can always be relied on." "Well," said Mr. LINCOLN, "let us have the names of your white crows, such ones as you think fit for the Cabinet." I then named WILLIAM COST JOHNSON, of Maryland; JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia; JOHN A. GILMORE, of North Carolina, and BAILEY PEYTON, of Tennessee. As the conversation progressed, Mr. LINCOLN remarked that he intended to invite Gov. SEWARD to take the State, and Gov. CHASE the Treasury Department, remarking that, aside from their long experience in public affairs and their eminent fitness, they were prominently before the people and the Convention as competitors for the Presidency, each having higher claims than his own for the place which he was to occupy. On naming GIDEON WELLES as the gentleman he thought of as the representative of New-England in the Cabinet, I remarked that I thought he could find several New-England gentlemen whose selection for a place in his Cabinet would be more acceptable to the people of New-England. "But," said Mr. LINCOLN, "we must remember that the Republican Party is constituted of two elements, and that we must have men of Democratic as well as of Whig antecedents in the Cabinet." Acquiescing in this view, I remarked that [illegible] of Democratic antecedents were to be found in New-England whose names would strike the public more favorably than that of Mr. WELLES, prominent among whom were Govs. BANKS and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; and here for the time being the subject was passed over. And then Mr. LINCOLN remarked that Judge BLAIR had been suggested. I inquired, "What Judge BLAIR?" and was answered, "Judge MONTGOMERY BLAIR." "Has he been suggested by any one except his father, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sr.?" "Your question," said Mr. LINCOLN, "reminds me of a story;" and he proceeded with infinite humor to tell a story which I would repeat if I did not fear that its spirit and effect would be lost. "But," said Mr. LINCOLN, "to be serious, what do you think of Judge BLAIR?" I said that I had no personal acquaintance with that gentleman, but that I had been accustomed to regard him as anything but an agreeable political bed-fellow, and that I hoped he would not punish himself and others by taking a man into his Cabinet who would keep it constantly in hot water. "Then you think," said Mr. LINCOLN, "that Judge BLAIR, like farmer Tabor's brindle ox, should be unyoked in the yard?" In talking further about Mr. BLAIR, I objected to him strongly on the ground that he represented nobody, and that while Mr. LINCOLN proposed to credit him to Maryland, the Republicans of that State had no interest in him. I added that Mr. BLAIR, as a politician, resembled a bishop without a diocese, inasmuch as his political speeches were neither heard nor heard of by the people till they appeared in the Washington newspapers. I finally remarked that if we were legislating on the question, I should move to strike out the name of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and insert that of WM. COST JOHNSON. Mr. LINCOLN laughingly replied, "DAVIS has been posting you up on this question. He came from Maryland, and has got COST JOHNSON on the brain. Maryland must, I think, be like New Hampshire, a good State to move from." And then he told a story of a witness in a neighboring county, who, on being asked his age, replied, "Sixty." Being satisfied that he was much older, the Judge repeated the question, and on receiving the same answer, admonished the witness, saying that the Court knew him to be much older than sixty. "Oh," said the witness, "you're thinking about that fifteen year that I lived down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; that was so much lost time and don't count." This story, I perceived, was thrown in to give the conversation a new direction. It was very evident that the selection of MONTGOMERY BLAIR was a fixed fact; and although I subsequently ascertained the reasons and influences that controlled the selection of other members of the Cabinet, I never did and never could find out how Mr. BLAIR got there.

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Mr. LINCOLN said in talking of Mr. BATES: "I am reminded of the advice which Mr. BARTON, a distinguished lawyer of St. Louis, gave to a client thirty or forty years ago. A young man from Pittsburg, Penn., stopped at the hotel in St. Louis, and immediately placed a package of money in deposit with the branch Bank of the United States; after which, and during the day, he made several investments and drew several checks. On the following morning a person called on him to say that he was wanted at the bank, where, as he entered, he found several gentlemen in conversation, one of whom informed him that they had received information of a robbery at the bank from which the money he had deposited had been taken, and that, though delicate and unpleasant, it was deemed proper to inquire who he was, and whether he came honestly in possession of so large a sum of money. The young man replied that he was the son of a wealthy and well-known citizen of Pittsburg, but that he had no acquaintances in St. Louis, and was unable to identify himself. The bank men thought under the circumstances that it was their duty to retain the money until they could be satisfied that he was the honest owner of it. Finding himself in a tight place, the landlord advised the young man (whose name, I think, was ANDERSON) to employ counsel, and recommended him to Squire BARTON, the law partner of the famous Col. THOMAS H. BENTON. He found Squire BARTON at his office, over a store, in his shirt-sleeves, who listened attentively and without speaking until the whole case was laid before him, and then, taking the young man to an open window, said, 'That's a pretty large amount of money for a stranger to carry around with him. There've been a good many robberies lately. 'Tain't an honest way of getting a living, but some people don't find that out till they've tried it. If you're the son of Gen. ANDERSON, as I hope you are, and didn't steal that money, my advice is that you face the music, and I will stand by you; but if, as I strongly suspect, you were tempted, and that money isn't honestly yours, I advise you (pointing in the direction indicated) to make tracks for that tall timber, and to put the Mississippi between you and these bank fellows as soon as you can find a crossing.' 'And how much shall I pay for your advice?' inquired his client. 'If you intend to [illegible] it, $5. If you remain, and prove yourself an honest lad, nothing.'"

It was now settled that Gov. SEWARD was to be Secretary of State, Gov. CHASE Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. BATES the Attorney-General. I was satisfied that Mr. LINCOLN intended to give Mr. WELLES one of the other places in the Cabinet, that he was strongly inclined to give another place to Mr. BLAIR, and that his mind was not quite clear in regard to Gen. CAMERON. Only one place, therefore, remained open, and that, it was understood, was to be given to Indiana; but whether it was to be CALEB B. SMITH or Col. LANE, was undetermined. I inquired whether, in the shape which the question was taking, it was just or wise to concede so many seats in his Cabinet to the Democratic element in the Republican Party. He replied that, as a Whig, he thought he could afford to be liberal to a section of the Republican Party without whose votes he could not have been elected. I admitted the justice and wisdom of this, adding that in arranging and adjusting questions of place and patronage in our State, we had acted in that spirit; but that I doubted both the justice and the wisdom, in inaugurating his Administration, of giving to a minority of the Republican Party a majority in his Cabinet. I added that the National Convention indicated unmistakably the sentiment of its constituency by nominating for President a candidate with Whig antecedents, while its nominee for Vice-President had been for many years a Democratic Representative in Congress. "But," said Mr. LINCOLN, "why do you assume that we are giving that section of our party a majority in the Cabinet?" I replied that if Messrs. CHASE, CAMERON, WELLES and BLAIR should be designated, the Cabinet would stand four to three. "You seem to forget that I expect to be there; and counting me as one, you see how nicely the Cabinet would be balanced and ballasted. Besides," said Mr. LINCOLN, "in talking of Gen. CAMERON, you admitted that his political status was unexceptionable. I suppose we could say of Gen. CAMERON, without offense, that he is 'not Democrat enough to hurt him.' I remember that people used to say without disturbing my self-respect that I was not lawyer enough to hurt me." I admitted that I had no political objection to Gen. CAMERON, who I was quite sure would forget whether applicants for appointment had been Whig or Democrat. I then renewed the suggestion relating to North Carolina or Tennessee, earnestly pressing its importance. Messrs. DAVIS and SWEAT united with me in these views. Mr. LINCOLN met us with strong counterviews, the force of which we were constrained to admit. "If," said Mr. LINCOLN, "contrary to our hopes, North Carolina and Tennessee should secede, would their men remain in the Cabinet? Or, if they remained, of what use would they be to the Government?" We, however, continued to press our point, until Mr. LINCOLN yielded so far as to say that he would write a letter to Hon. JOHN A. GILMORE, then a member of Congress from North Carolina, briefly stating his views of the duty of the Government in reference to important questions then pending, and inviting him, if those views met his approval, to accept a seat in the Cabinet.

"Now," said Mr. LINCOLN, "if Mr. GILMORE should come in, some one else must stay out, and that other somebody must be either Judge BLAIR or Mr. BATES." Messrs. DAVIS, SWEAT, and myself exclaimed against dropping Mr. BATES; and so Mr. LINCOLN left us to infer that, if Mr. GILMORE came in, Mr. BLAIR would be excluded. Before the subject was finally dismissed, I recurred to Mr. WELLES, not, as I remarked, with any expectation of changing the programme, but to suggest that, if Mr. LINCOLN, when on his way to Washington, would stop long enough in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, to select an attractive figure-head, to be adorned with an elaborate wig and luxuriant whiskers, and transfer it from the prow of a ship to the entrance of the Navy Department, it would, in my opinion, be quite as serviceable as his Secretary, and less expensive. "Oh," said Mr. LINCOLN, "'wooden midshipmen' answer very well in novels, but we must have a live Secretary of the Navy." In this way, the conversation being alternately earnest and playful, two days passed very pleasantly. I wish it were possible to give in Mr. LINCOLN's amusing but quaint manner the many stories, anecdotes and witticisms with which he interlarded and enlivened what with almost any of his predecessors in the high office of President would have been a grave, dry consultation. The great merit of Mr. LINCOLN's stories, like Capt. Bunsby's opinion, "lays in the application on it." They always and exactly suited the occasion and the subject, and none to which I ever listened were far-fetched or pointless. I will attempt, however, to repeat but one of them. If I have an especial fondness for any particular luxury, it manifests itself in a remarkable way when properly-made December sausages are placed before me. While at breakfast, Mr. DAVIS, noticing that, after having been bountifully served with sausage, Oliver Twist-like, I wanted some more, said, "You seem fond of our Chicago sausages." To which I responded affirmatively, adding that I thought the article might be relied on where pork was cheaper than dogs. "That," said Mr. LINCOLN, "reminds me of what occurred [illegible] the villagers with sausages. One Saturday evening, when his grocery was filled with customers, for whom he and his boys were busily engaged in weighing sausages, a neighbor with whom he had had a violent quarrel that day, came into the grocery, made his way up to the counter, holding two enormous dead cats by the tail, which he deliberately threw on to the counter, saying, 'This makes seven today, I'll call round Monday and get my money for them.'"

In the course of our conversations, Mr. LINCOLN remarked that it was particularly pleasant to him to reflect that he was coming into office unembarrassed by promises. He owed, he supposed, his exemption from importunities to the circumstance that his name as a candidate was but a short time before the people, and that only a few sanguine friends anticipated the possibility of his nomination. "I have not," said he, "promised an office to any man, nor have I, but in a single instance, mentally committed myself to an appointment; and as that relates to an important office in your State, I have concluded to mention it to you, under strict injunctions of secrecy, however. If I am not induced by public consideration to change my purpose, HIRAM BARNEY will be Collector of the Port of New-York." I supposed that Mr. LINCOLN, in thus frankly avowing his friendship for Mr. BARNEY, intended to draw me out. I remarked that until I met him at the Chicago Convention, my acquaintance with Mr. BARNEY was very slight, but that after the Convention adjourned, Mr. BARNEY joined us (my daughter and a lady friend) in an excursion down the Mississippi, through Iowa, and that my impressions of him personally and politically were favorable. [illegible] I added, that if it were true, as I had heard, that the reply of an extensive and well-known mercantile firm in New York, during an exciting crisis, to Southern merchants, who threatened to withdraw their patronage on account of its opposition to slavery, viz: "We offer our goods, not our principles, for sale," originated with Mr. BARNEY, it entitled him to any office that he asked for. "He has not," said Mr. LINCOLN, "asked for this or any other office, nor does he know of my intention."

And now, as I was preparing to depart, Mr. LINCOLN said: "Some gentlemen who have been quite nervous about the object of your visit here would be surprised, if not incredulous, were I to tell them that during the two days we have passed together you have made no application, suggestion, or allusion to appointments." I replied that nothing of that nature had been upon my mind, and that I was much more concerned about the welfare of the country and the successful working of his Administration, than about matters which would come to perplex all upon whom responsibilities rested, but which it would be both premature and indelicate to obtrude upon him now. "This," said Mr. LINCOLN, "is undoubtedly a proper view of the question; and yet so much were you misunderstood, that I have received telegrams from prominent Republicans warning me against your efforts to forestall important appointments in your State. Other gentlemen who have visited me since the election have expressed similar apprehensions; but I have remarked that while our friends were extremely sensitive in relation to your designs, they brought along an ax or two of their own to be ground." I told Mr. LINCOLN that I had been a great many years actively engaged in political affairs; that I had been associated in Conventions, State and national, with friends whose wishes in reference to candidates had generally been gratified; that I had never asked for, or intimated a desire for a promise or a committal, directly or indirectly, of any description, of any candidate, from a President to a Justice of the Peace, antecedent to his nomination and election; that I had been in consultation with Govs. Clinton, Seward, Young, Fish, Hunt, Clark, King and Morgan, after their election and before their inauguration, under circumstances similar to those which had rendered my present visit a duty and a pleasure; but that I entertained too high a sense of the honor which the confidence of distinguished statesmen in high public position conferred, to annoy them or stultify myself by thrusting before them unseasonably mere questions of office—questions that would unavoidably come in due time to engross their thoughts and perplex their judgment.

A year or two after this visit, President LINCOLN, while talking with me about the peculiarities of his Cabinet, said that immediately after his election, thinking that the Vice-President, from his high character and long experience, was entitled to a voice in the Cabinet, the selection of the New-England man was conceded to him, and that Mr. HAMLIN named "Father WELLES." I then informed Mr. LINCOLN that there was a precedent for the consideration he had shown for Vice-President HAMLIN; that Gen. TAYLOR, immediately after his election to the Presidency, wrote a letter to the Vice-President elect, in which, after expressing his gratification in being associated with a gentleman of large experience in the civil service of the Government, on whom he could rely for information and advice, he indicated his desire that the Vice-President should act as an *ex officio* member of his Cabinet. But when Gen. TAYLOR reached Washington, he ascertained that his views in this respect were impracticable if not unconstitutional.

It is proper to add, before closing this chapter, that Mr. LINCOLN made me the bearer of his letter to Mr. GILMORE, with which I repaired to Washington. It being an open letter, Mr. GILMORE, after reading it attentively, entered into a frank conversation with me upon the question which was exciting profound interest and anxiety in and out of Congress. He said that he entirely approved of the views of Mr. LINCOLN on that question, and that he was gratified with the confidence reposed in him, but that, before replying to it, he deemed it proper to confer with members of Congress from Southern States, who, like himself, were opposed to secession. Soon afterward the "Border State Proposition" was rejected by the House of Representatives. Under these circumstances, hopeless of keeping North Carolina in the Union, Mr. GILMORE declined the offer of a seat in the Cabinet. THURLOW WEED.

Rufus Hatch's Circular, No. 2—Frauds in Railroad Management—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.

This line is the complement of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, from Buffalo to Chicago—the two having a length of 982 miles; that of the former from Buffalo to Chicago being 540 miles; that of the latter from New-York to Buffalo being 442 miles. This whole line is now under the control of a single will—that of Mr. VANDERBILT—he being President of the Central, and his son-in-law, Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, being President of the Lake Shore.

Mr. VANDERBILT first appeared in the latter line in 1866-67, when he got control of the Cleveland and Toledo, in order to sever the connection of the New-York Central with the West—the opponents of this railway potentate having at that time the control of the latter road. Here he displayed his watering capacity, though in a very humble way, in the union which he effected between the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula. Upon the share capital of the former, then $5,000,000, a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. was paid amounting to only $1,250,000. But this was in the earlier days of Mr. VANDERBILT's railroad experience, and while he was yet a novice in the aqueous art.

In his waterings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, Mr. VANDERBILT showed to poor advantage alongside of the trained veterans who for a long time held control of the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula. The following statement, taken from the Annual Reports of the latter Company, of the dividends paid in six years, will show to what account its managers turned their position in this road:

Yrs.	Share Capital.	Bonded Debt.	Dividends. In Stock Per Ct.	In Bds. Per Ct.	In Cash Per Ct.
1862	$2,300,000	$1,352,000	10	12½	10
1863	3,600,000	1,507,000	10	..	13
1864	4,000,000	1,502,000	..	..	25
1865	5,000,000	1,501,000	25	..	10
1866	5,000,000	1,500,000	..	..	10
1877	8,750,000	2,500,000	75	20	10
Total			120	33½	78

The aggregate dividends paid for six years equaled 232½ per cent.! The annual rate was forty per cent. The total amount paid in the six years was $6,597,000!

These dividends commenced on a Share Capital, in 1861, of $2,000,000. The happy possessor, that year, of $10,000 of stock held, at the end of six years, $32,500, in Stock and Bonds, for the original $10,000. In the meantime he received $7,900 in cash—in other words he received in dividends, in six years, $30,400, on an investment of $10,000.

Brilliant as was this achievement, it was fairly eclipsed by the managers of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad which now forms the eastern portion of the Lake Shore Line. In 1866 the Share Capital of this Road, 88 miles long, was $2,200,000. Its funded debt was $1,018,000—the total capital account being $3,218,000. In 1867 its Share Capital was watered to the tune of $2,000,000. In 1869 it was increased to $6,000,000, and its bonded debt to $4,000,000, making a total of $10,009,000, at which figures it was taken into the consolidated Company. The waterings in this case amounted to $6,779,200, in addition to annual cash dividend of ten per cent.

The waterings in the line from Buffalo to Cleveland, a distance of 203 miles, equaled $13,379,000, or $65,906 per mile. The dividends upon this sum, at eight per cent., amount to $1,070,320, or at the rate of $5,272 per mile, annually.

The waterings in the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, as already shown, amounted to $1,250,000. In addition to the above specific waterings, there was a general one, when the consolidation was entered into, to the extent of $5,440,570. The amount of the share capital and debts of the several Companies, according to these reports, immediately preceding their consolidation, was as follows:

	Share Capital.	Debts.
Michigan Southern	$12,125,600	$8,876,[illegible]
Lake Shore	15,197,700	5,649,[illegible]
Buffalo and Erie	6,000,000	4,000,000
Total	$33,322,300	$18,525,[illegible]

The total stock and debt of these lines previous to the consolidation was $51,848,861. The consolidation capital was $35,000,000. The funded and floating debt of the Company, as stated in its first annual report made after the consolidation, deducting leased roads, was $22,369,[illegible]. The two made an aggregate of $57,369,851. The total watering in the whole line, consequently, equaled $20,065,270, as follows:

Waterings in Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula	$[illegible]
Waterings in Buffalo and Erie	[illegible]
Waterings in Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Excess of new capital account over old	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

This was a year ago. The capital account of this Company has since been increased to probably $65,000,000, as provision was made, by the terms of consolidation, for a bonded debt of [illegible]. It is to be presumed that much has been wholly issued.

[illegible] ing to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad equaled $57,578,900. The waterings on the Lake Shore, added to this sum, makes a total of $77,644,770. The dividends paid on this sum at eight per cent. equal $6,211,[illegible] annually. The waterings equal $79,000 per mile for the whole distance from New-York to Chicago. The dividends paid equal $6,[illegible], annually, per mile, for the whole distance.

The capital account of the New-York Central and Hudson River, and the Lake Shore Railroads, equals $160,917,200. The amount of their waterings equals $77,644,770. Their actual cost, consequently, has been $85,272,430. The waterings, $79,000 per mile, equal the cost of constructing a first-class double-track railroad, laid with steel rails, direct from New-York to Chicago, costing $80,000 to the mile, with an equipment sufficient to earn $40,000,000 annually.

The present charge for transporting freight over the line, equals, say two and one-half cents per ton per mile. Of this sum, one-and-one-quarter cents per ton per mile represent cost of transportation—and one and one-quarter cents per ton per mile, profits on capital. Admitting this rate of charge produces eight per cent. upon $163,000,000—the nominal cost of the road—then, *if dividends were to be declared upon cost only*—upon $85,000,000—the charge for the capital might be reduced very nearly one-half, or to five-eights of a cent, per ton per mile. In such case, the reduction per ton for the whole distance of 982 miles would be $6 14. For example: it costs forty cents per hundred pounds to bring grain—which is fourth-class freight from Chicago to New-York; this is twenty-four cents per bushel of sixty pounds. Allowing sixty per cent. of this sum, or fourteen cents per bushel, for cost of transportation, we have ten cents per bushel for profit on the actual capital. Now, as the *nominal* capital is *double* the capital invested, ten cents a bushel has to be *added* to pay dividends on the entire $163,000,000. Every ton of freight transported pays this tribute. Nothing now escapes this universal tax.

If the State or General Government should impose a tax of one cent a bushel on grain, it would create a revolution, and yet Commodore Vanderbilt taxes the producers ten cents a bushel, that an eight per cent. dividend may be paid on his watered stock.

Such is a statement of the burdens placed upon the commerce of one great route. The managers of this, in connection with those of two other great lines, constitute a grand monopoly which holds in its grasp the internal commerce, and with it the material interest of the whole country. Whatever they decide in secret conclave is law. In rates of charges for transportation they fix the profits of labor and capital, the price of food, of fuel, in fact of everything that is consumed. They just met at Erie to consider and correct the evils of excessive and ruinous competition! At this conclave rates were advanced about *twenty-five per cent.*, though the telegraph announced an advance of only ten per cent. But Mr. VANDERBILT must have more money, to give him eight per cent. on the $77,645,070 of bogus capital. If twenty-five per cent. will not do it, fifty must be added. It is Winter—all the water routes are closed. *The West is full of produce which must come forward, no matter what portion of its value Mr. Vanderbilt may take as charges for transportation.*

Is there no remedy for such abuses and oppressions? Of course there is. The statement of them is the remedy. The Western farmer is not going to pay Mr. VANDERBILT on his bogus stock; neither is the Eastern merchant or manufacturer. They will either compel him to disgorge, or will procure to have the rate they will pay. But it is not to be expected that an annual tribute of $6,211,[illegible] will be given up without a tremendous struggle. Mr. VANDERBILT may hold on for a year or two. If the present Legislature will not give relief, *the members returned to the next will*. The people have too much of taxation, assessed by *legitimate* governments—by powers instituted by themselves—to put up with self-constituted and illegitimate ones, whose rapacity is only measured by their ability to oppress. They will give him a fair, even, generous return upon the money that has been actually invested, but they will not give him a dollar upon share capital that does not represent an investment. This is the issue that the public will make with him.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1870.

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MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—ROLFE.—At St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Me., Jan. 10, by Right Rev. Henry A. Neely, WM. H. CHAPMAN, of New-York, and [illegible] B. ROLFE, daughter of the late Charles Rolfe, of Portland.

DECKER—CHASE.—Saturday evening, Jan. 14, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of and by Rev. W. D. Orville Doty, SAMUEL BURR DECKER to ANNIE PAYN CHASE, youngest daughter of James Chase, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HENDELL—MARSDEN.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, by Rev. E. Thompson, CHARLES W. [illegible] to [illegible] SARAH E., daughter of Philip C. Marsden, of [illegible].

DIED.

BODWELL.—In this City, at No. 11 West [illegible], on the 15th inst., ABBY DODD, wife of George [illegible], of Hartford, Conn.

Funeral from her late residence in Hartford on Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

BIBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. [illegible], [illegible] B. BIBBINS, M. D., aged 47 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BURRELL.—At Edgerton, Col., Jan. 3, [illegible] BURRELL, aged 28 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 15th inst., [illegible], elder son of William H. and Mary J. Cole, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Classon-av., near De Kalb-av., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at noon.

CLOSE.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 15, Miss MARY E. CLOSE, aged 37 years.

CLOSE.—On Sunday, Jan. 15, MINNIE E., daughter of Aaron and Harriet U. Close, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 236 West [illegible]-st., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS.—At the residence of her father-in-law, [illegible] Davis, No. 256 East 17th-st., MARY A., wife of [illegible] R. Davis, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUSENBERRY.—On Monday, Jan. 16, STEPHEN W. DUSENBERRY, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his sons William, Alfred S. and Edmond are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Church, 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 2 P. M., Wednesday, without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 14, HENRY C. FREEMAN.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Pliny Freeman, on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point Ferry from 11½ to 12 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—Suddenly, at Ravenswood, Long Island, on Saturday evening, Jan. 14, HENRY C. FREEMAN. [illegible] residence of his father, Pliny Freeman, [illegible] will be in attendance at Astoria [illegible] boat leaving Peck-slip at 11½ o'clock A. M.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, Jan. 15, 1871, at New-York City, of consumption, NATHAN S. HAMILTON, of Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., aged 40 years.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, 15th inst., ENOS KETCHUM, aged 64.

Funeral services at the house of his son-in-law, A. Cameron, Orange Valley, N. J., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment. Trains of Morris & Essex Railroad leave foot of Barclay-st. at 10:10 and 11:20 A. M.

LEYS.—In Brooklyn, on the 14th inst., MARY HOWET LEYS, aged 41 years, wife of George C. Leys, druggist.

The friends of the family, also the members of Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 10 Jeralemon-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

MACGREGOR.—On Monday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARY MACGREGOR, widow of John MacGregor, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMONS.—On Sunday, 15th inst., RACHEL KIERNAN, wife of John W. Simons.

Relatives and friends will attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 275 Gold-st., near Sands, Brooklyn.

TAPPIN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16, JOHN TAPPIN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Thomas' Church on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock.

REID.—On Monday morning, 16th inst., MARGARET B. REID, in the 23d year of her age, after a lingering illness.

Funeral from Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Thompson's,) 34th-st., west of 6th-av., Wednesday morning, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

TRUESDELL.—Near Sing Sing, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1871, MARIELLA PIERSON, infant daughter of Edward D. and Mariella C. Truesdell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 21. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 2,584. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 41 Wall-st.

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MACMILLAN & CO.

No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

THE KIDNEY.—ITS STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS and diseases; Bright's Disease. The urine, its constituents; chemical tests for the various diseases; their symptoms and treatment. Adapted to the popular comprehension by EDWARD [illegible], M. D. Price 25 cents. Published by J. S. [illegible], No. 141 Fulton-st.

THE TAYLOR WILL.

The Examination Yesterday—An Expert on the Stand—His Testimony—Objections to its Introduction—The Case in a Scientific Point of View.

Proceedings in the matter of the contested will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, were again resumed before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, yesterday, and, as has been the case since the trial opened, the Court-room was crowded with interested spectators. The only witness examined was Mr. JOSEPH E. PAINE, an expert in handwriting, who was placed upon the stand on the part of the contestant. Mr. PAINE was one of the experts who gave evidence in the noted Howland will case; and having had much experience in relation to penmanship, and its connection with forgery cases, the testimony is entitled to some weight. Before proceeding to testify as to his opinions, the proposed evidence of the witness was objected to on the part of the proponents of the will, and the question argued at length by the respective counsel in the suit. The testimony was, however, admitted. A brief recapitulation of the proceedings will be found below.

JOSEPH E. PAINE, called for contestant, testified: I am employed in the counting-house of A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, in this City; have made the subject of handwriting a study to a considerable extent; have, I think, acquired a familiarity with writing to such a degree as to be able to distinguish between a simulated and real hand.

The signature of "JAMES B. TAYLOR" on various exhibits was here shown witness and Mr. CLINTON, contestant's counsel, requested him to state the characteristics as shown in these signatures, acknowledged to be genuine. This mode of procedure was objected to by Mr. STOUGHTON, opposing counsel, who argued that the testimony was inadmissible, and to admit it established a dangerous precedent, and that it was a comparison of hands, and belonged to a class of evidence rarely if ever admitted; that a witness who had never seen the person who made the signature write, was not qualified as a witness, and that the testimony of so-called experts was not allowable. Mr. CLINTON, in response, cited several cases from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania reports, and also one or two from those of this State, from which authorities he claimed that the right to introduce experts as witnesses was established, particularly in criminal cases. Mr. STOUGHTON replied, and in referring to the cases quoted said that in each instance when a comparison of hands was allowed a personal knowledge of the writer's handwriting was required. If this testimony was admitted, he added, he should reserve the right to claim that the papers hitherto admitted in the trial were not genuine, and if genuine then immaterial. Judge HUTCHINGS in deciding the question remarked:

"I observe, on reading the testimony, that these letters were presented for the purpose of showing the affectionate relations continuing to exist on the part of the testator toward his granddaughter, the contestant. They are therefore properly in evidence, outside the question of handwriting, and within the Court of Appeals' decision in VAN WYCK vs. MCINTOSH, (14 N. Y. Rep.,) so as to be the subject of comparison with the signature of the paper propounded as the will of the decedent. There was no objection by the proponents to the admission of these letters, and I must therefore assume that their genuineness was not disputed."

The will in question was next introduced, together with other signatures attached to papers signed by the deceased, and the witness was required to describe the peculiarities existing.

Question by Mr. ANTHON, counsel for DURYEA—Did you ever see Mr. TAYLOR write? Witness—No, Sir.

The witness then proceeded to testify at length, it being understood that the entire testimony was objected to on the part of the proponents. He said, in his opinion, the signature to the will was characterized by too great regularity, thus giving it a mechanical form; that the motion was a slow one, and not natural, as was usual with the writer; that the "J" in the "James" was made with evident care, more pressure being applied in some places than in others. The witness then described the various letters of the signature in detail, showing, as he claimed, peculiarities in their formation. Having finished the will the other signatures were similarly criticised, and differences pointed out. The examination was one of great length, and of importance, but not of general public interest. The testimony, being mainly an explanation of technical peculiarities and differences, and being called as an expert for the contestant, it can well be seen that the evidence was so framed as to convey the impression that the signature to the will was forgery, the handwriting being shown to differ, in all essential particulars, from the genuine signature of the deceased. The witness was next asked as to the characteristics in the handwriting of the body of the will, which being objected to, Mr. CLINTON remarked that he desired to make no secret of the matter, but that, on the part of the contestant, no doubt existed but that the will was both drawn and signed by the same person. The evidence was allowed, and certain letters in words in the body of the instrument selected by the witness which he claimed, were similar in their characteristics to those observable in the signature. General particulars of resemblance were also pointed out. The theory that the will was made and signed by the same person, Mr. PAINE stated, was, in his opinion, not inconsistent, and in concluding his evidence he also said that in his judgment there were no similar characteristics existing between the signature and the will, and the signatures attached to the five exhibits, in regard to which he had testified.

The cross-examination was reserved until to-day at 11 o'clock, to which hour the case was adjourned.

A Father in Pursuit of His Three Children.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge SUTHERLAND, one THOMAS H. SCOTT, a colored man, made application, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, for the custody of his three children, who were recently taken from him by the wife and mother. In answer to a question put by the Court to Mr. SCOTT, the latter stated that his wife had abandoned him without cause, and had taken the three children with her. As to whether she was a pious woman the husband did not know; she was in the habit of visiting the missionaries quite often. On the other side, it was stated that SCOTT's wife left him on account of his brutal and inhuman treatment of herself and children. The argument of the case was postponed to Wednesday, the 18th inst.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 16, a transaction of some importance was effected as follows: JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, disposed of the business premises known as No. 191 Reade-street, running through to Chambers-street, being numbered on that street No. 190. The lot is 73 feet in depth, 24 feet 7 inches front on one street, and 22 feet 6 inches on the other. The terms were cash, gold, and after some competition the property was sold to Mr. DAVID S. PAGE, for $25,100, or in currency, with gold at 110, for $27,610. No other sale was made nor adjournments announced.

No special sales are noticed to take place at the Exchange today, but to-morrow will be an active one. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., holding the important sale of houses and lots belonging to the Cram estate, and ROBERTS & MCGUIRE disposing of some valuable City property. For to-morrow, also, in Brooklyn, an important sale is advertised by J. COLE, real estate auctioneer of that city. It will take place at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, and a large amount of property is offered as follows: Five brown-stone houses and lots on Bedford-avenue, four houses and lots on Lafayette-avenue, and six houses and lots on Heyward-street; also, twenty-two lots situated on Third and Flatbush avenues, and on Bedford, Sackett, Hart, Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, respectively. The sale, a noticeable one, is made by order of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and it is announced as positive.

It is the large list of desirable City houses advertised in this column, at private sale, yesterday, by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, the place of business of the firm was erroneously printed No. 101 Cedar-street, instead of No. 91, the proper number.

Exchange Sale, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 story store and lot, No. 191 Reade-st., running through to Chambers-st., No. 190, lot 24.7x73x22.6	$25,100, gold

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 63.10 ft. s. of York-st., 21x88.4	$4,700
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 40x100, h. and l.	5,500
Broadway and Eldert-st., n. e. corner, 40x100	[illegible]
Devoe-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x95, h. and l.	2,200
Duponst-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. [illegible] of Franklin-st., [illegible]	2,750
Henry-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Clarkson-st., 25x100	20,000
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. [illegible] of Johnston-st., 25x100	[illegible]
Truxton-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Sackman-st., 20x75	350
Truxton-st., n. s., 411.6 ft. e. of Stone-av., 19.6x100	450
Atlantic-av., n. s., 43 ft. w. of Grand-av., 120x70	5,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 187 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x100	2,000
Bedford-av. and Raymond-st., n. e. corner, 18x70	1,100
East New-York-av., s. s., 94.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 25x100	900
Tompkins-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 20x80, mortgage $4,000	5,500
Washington-av., e. s., 25.1 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 63.1x82.5x[illegible]	3,000
Webster-av., s. s., 253 ft. e. of 3d-st., 45.6x100.3	1,000
Webster-av., s. s., adjoining above, 45.6x100.3	
4th-av., n. w. s., 76 ft. s. w. of 19th-st., 61.3x96.9x36x3.7x100x48.7x63.7x48.11	7,300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mamaroneck.

Lot No. 40 First Sub Grand Park	$950

New-Rochelle.

Washington-av., n. s., 327 ft. from Webster-av., 100x140	$350

Yonkers.

Woodworth-av., w. s., 116 ft. s. of Lamartine-av., 50x100	$800
Palisade-av., e. s., 148 ft. n. of High-st., 100x280	2,300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Stone-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Crane-st., 25x100	$800
Cyrus-st., lots No. 24 and 25, each 25x100	500

Orange.

Main-st., n. s., 77 ft. from Market-building, 32.6x119.6	$150

Jersey City.

Lot No. 12, block No. 61, Van Vorst map, 25x100	$5,150
[illegible]-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	750
[illegible]-av. and 1st-st., s. w. corner, 100x104	4,000
North 5th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 25x100	2,750
South 3d-st., n. s., 263 ft. w. of Grove-st., 16.6x100	3,000
Oxford-av., lot No. 56, block No. 1, Buck's map, 25x87	850

Hoboken.

[illegible]-av., s. s., lots Nos. 29 to 31 inclusive, Coster estate, each 25x100	1,600
Monroe-st., w. s., lot No. 30, block No. 64, Coster estate, 25x100	700

North Bergen.

Lots No. 30 and 31, Hexamer's maps, 25x100	$200
25 acres of cedar swamp, adjoining De Mott's	100

Bayonne.

13th-st., adjoining John Vreeland's, 25x100	$450

Union.

Bergen line road, w. s., lot No. 1,083, Hexamer's map, 25x125	$275

CITY REAL ESTATE.

D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST., offers at PRIVATE SALE a large number first-class and medium-priced houses in all sections of the City; VACANT LOTS in all locations; BUSINESS PROPERTY on all the leading avenues and streets. AUCTION SALES FOR EXECUTORS and others made on favorable terms.

A.—FOR SALE, ON 3D-AV., VALUABLE well-rented corner-store property.
Also,
A—Four-story full-sized brick and brown-stone house, 19th-st., near 5th-av.
Also,
A—Four-story brick house, 12th-st., near 4th-av.
Also,
A—Four-story medium-sized brown-stone house, in 16th-st., near 5th-av.
Also,
A—Four-story medium-sized brown-stone house, 39th-st., near 5th-av.
Also,
A—Full-sized new dwelling, 5th-av., near 44th-st.
Also,
A—Printed list of houses and stores for occupancy or investment.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES.
FOR SALE.

24th-st., near 6th-av.—Three-story h. s. brick	$18,000
21st-st., near 8th-av.—Three-story h. s. b. s.	22,000
23d-st., near 8th-av.—Four-story h. s. b. s.	25,000
47th-st., near 6th-av.—Four-story h. s. b. s.	32,000
53d-st., near Madison-av.—Three-story h. s.	25,000
33d-st., near 3d-av.—Three-story basement h. s.	23,000

TO EXCHANGE.
53d-st., near Lexington-av.—Two houses for City lots.
57th-st., near 2d-av.—Two houses for country seat.
125th-st., near 5th-av.—One house for house below 50th-st.
Apply to
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 180 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FIFTH-AV.
For sale by TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st., nearly all the best plots of lots on the avenue. Diagrams and prices given personally or by mail.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone, west of 5th-av., on 53d-st., $35,000.
Three-story high-stoop brown-stone, east of 6th-av., on 57th-st., at a sacrifice.
Three-story high-stoop brick, east of 8th-av., on 36th-st., will be sold very low.
Three-story high-stoop brown-stone on East 50th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., or will trade.
Three-story high-stoop brown-stone on 51st-st., near Lexington-av.
We have several building lots for sale at a very low price at
B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, No. 271 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

SOUTH-ST., NEAR WALL.—FOR SALE, a four-story brick store, 31.11x70 feet, together with the wharfage right in front of same, the property now yielding a rental of $3,800 per year; price only $30,000. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily; commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 25 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.—Farm of 100 acres; stock, crops, tools, &c.; good buildings, fruit, &c.; three miles from Millstone, one-half mile from station, on National Railroad, now building; free and clear. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 3, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 40, 52 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 36 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 35 and 37 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 10 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD TENEMENT PROPERTY in exchange for a valuable steam laundry near the City; everything requisite for the business; now in use and paying well. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,916 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON BROADWAY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 21ST-ST.; ON 4TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 17TH-ST.; ON CANAL-ST. AND ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STS., RUNNING THROUGH AND FRONTING ON EACH STREET.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., Referee, the following-described real estate, viz.:
BROADWAY.—The five four-story stores and lots on the north-east corner of Broadway and 21st-st., Nos. 933, 935, 937, 939 and 941 Broadway, the entire plot having a front on Broadway of over 102 feet.
FOURTH-AVENUE.—The four-story marble and brick house and lot (with stable on the rear) on north-east corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., opposite the Everett House and Union-square, 25 by 115 feet.
CANAL-STREET.—The two stores and lots on the northerly side of Canal-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., Nos. 365 and 367 Canal-st.
WOOSTER-STREET.—The eleven three-story and attic brick buildings and lots on the westerly side of Wooster-st., 73 feet 4 inches north of Canal-st., Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Wooster-st., having a front of 250 feet on Wooster-st.
LAURENS-STREET (or 5th-av. extension.)—The nine four-story brick houses and lots on the easterly side of Laurens-st., in the rear of the lots on Wooster-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Laurens-st., making together a front of 172 feet 6 inches on Laurens-st.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.
Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., or of Lewis L. Delafield, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 49 Exchange-place.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Brooklyn Trust Company: Five splendid brown-stone residences in Brooklyn to be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., (opposite City Hall,) Brooklyn:
Five first-class brown-stone front houses, on the east side of Bedford-av., (Boulevard,) between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., replete with all modern improvements.
Also, one vacant lot, north side Hart-st., 100 feet east from Tompkins-av.
Also, at the same time and place, one lot on Flatbush-av. and Butler-st.
Also, one splendid lot on Sackett-st., between 8th-av. and the Park.
Also,
EIGHTEEN HOUSES AND LOTS.
MONROE-STREET.—Two houses and four lots on south side, 385 feet east from Bedford-av.
MONROE-STREET.—Double house, four lots and stable, on the north side, 185 feet east from Bedford-av.
LAFAYETTE-AVENUE.—Four houses and lots, north side, 36 feet east from Reid-av.
HEYWARD-STREET.—Six houses and lots, north side, 75 feet, 6 inches east from Lee-av.
Also, fifteen lots on 3d-av., 22d and 23d sts.
For maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneer's, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.
A.—SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, corner 2d-av. and 34th-st.
ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., Referee, the five-story and cellar brick house (with store) and lot known as No. 622 2d-av., north-east corner 34th-st. This street is 100 feet wide, and has ferry and railroad connections with all parts of Long Island, and is one of the finest business corners in the City.
The four-story and finished back basement brick house and lot No. 207 East 34th-st.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 27 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Clement, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 25, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-75.
FOR SALE
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City to bought and sold.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway.
AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE office of this Company, Jan. 9, 1871, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,	D. B. MOSES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	NICH. C. MILLER,
JAY L. ADAMS,	WM. W. OWENS,
PETER B. ANDERSON,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
EB'N'R BEADLESTON,	EDGAR PINCHOT,
ALEX. BONNELL,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ABIJAH CURTIS,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
CHAS. DENISON,	CHAS. SPEAR,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	GEO. W. SAVAGE,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	E. T. TEFFT,
DANIEL FOSTER,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
ALLAN HAY,	STEPHEN VIELE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAS. WALLACE,
ZACHARIAH JAQUES,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
T. C. KIMBALL.	

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held Jan. 11, 1871, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD on the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:
WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
JAMES STUART,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
CHARLES A. COE,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
SAMUEL R. BOKENBAUGH,
CURTIS NOBLE,
ROBERT SCHELL,
CHARLES STANTON,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
JOSEPH SLAGG,
THOMAS EAKIN,
ALBERT T. RAND,
JAMES D. SMITH.
At the meeting of the Board this day, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY.—The amount of capital of the Company is $500,000. Stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, real estate on Oil Creek, Penn., as heretofore reported necessary for the business of the Company as full stock, not liable to any further call or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the Company does not exceed $800.
CHARLES STORRS, President.
CHARLES STORRS, D. S. ARNOLD, CHARLES WILCOX, C. RICHMOND, D. L. BANNING, A. L. DICKINSON, Trustees.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: DANIEL S. ARNOLD, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Shafer Farm Oil Company, and that the above report is signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees of said Company, and that said report is true.
DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Secretary.
Sworn to before me, this 16th day of January, 1871.
H. F. ALLEN, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 12 o'clock M.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive. By order.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, next, at the office of the Company.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 24, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 6 at 10 A. M. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $273,000.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NINTH WARD BANK,
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER,) CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.
This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Descher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Bass, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILIP HERRMAN, 239 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT T. WINCH, 135 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 58 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 369 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 467 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & R. T. Burnham, 60 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 260 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 260 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 22 9th-av. WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

LA MANCHE MINING COMPANY.
The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Manche Mining Company of Newfoundland will be held at No. 24 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HUGHES RIVER OIL COMPANY, No. 21 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.
THE NEW-YORK AND HUGHES RIVER OIL COMPANY, duly incorporated under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed February, 1848, and the several acts amending the same, entitled an act for the formation of Corporations for manufacturing, mining or chemical purposes, hereby report: That the capital stock of said Company is one million of dollars, all of which has been issued in payments for the lands purchased by the Company, and that the present effects and assets of the Company far exceed any amount of unliquidated claims there may be against it.
ALLAN HAY, President.
JAMES CHAMBERS, J. T. MERRITT, J. D. CLUTE, Trustees, being a majority of the Board.
[4c. U. S. Rev. stamp, canceled.]
City and County of New-York, ss.: JACOB T. MERRITT, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.
J. T. MERRITT, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 16th day of January, A. D. 1871. JOHN T. LOCKMAN, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY,
FRANKLIN CHANDLER,
MASON THOMSON,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANKLIN CHANDLER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., 268 miles, to connect south via Montgomery with Mobile and New-Orleans, and north via Greensborough and Danville with Richmond, Va., and at Richmond with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the Great Trunk line for passengers to and from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$16,000 PER MILE.
Thirty years to run from 1st July, 1870.
Bonds may be registered through transfer agent in New-York.
Interest at the rate of Eight per Cent.
Coupons payable in New-York.
All United States taxes paid by the Company.
A limited amount offered at 84 by
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this Bank, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	CORNEL'S K. SUTTON,
WM. M. GAUTRY,	BENJ. J. HOWLAND,
GUSTAV REYNAUD,	FRANCIS LELAND,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,	AUG. H. HAIGHT,
REUBEN MANLEY,	JAMES EMOTT,
	GEORGE ELLIS.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Jan. 4, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th to the 18th January, both days inclusive.
E. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the banking-house, on Jan. 17, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., DUBUQUE, IOWA, Jan. 13, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.
C. M. BOOTH, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
Nashville and Decatur
Railroad.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.
FOR SALE BY
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.,
No. 59 Broadway and Exchange-court.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
JOHN CASTREE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
WM. A. THOMSON,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
JOHN T. WILSON,
HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
FRANCIS D. LOCKWOOD.
At a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th inst., JOHN CASTREE, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 20, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running and business arrangements.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	GEORGE A. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	WILLIAM H. GUION,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
SANFORD COBB,	HENRY MEYER,
PHILIP M. LYDIG.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester County, in large or small amounts. Principals only address Post-office, Box 2,963, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

Thirty-first Dividend.
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1871.
Stockholders are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, due Jan. 15, 1871, will be paid in gold at this office, free of Government tax, on and after that date.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th instant. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 76 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
Interest not drawn will be added to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.
The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

Net assets Jan. 1, 1871	$307,626 56
Cash capital	200,000 00
Net surplus Jan. 1, 1871	$107,626 56

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent.
New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office No. 139 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. R. HODGSDON, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one half per Cent. on the capital stock and reserve fund, is payable to shareholders on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 333 Bowery, near Houston-st. DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 16. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President; HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 135 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$2,500,000 00
Assets	4,578,008 02
Liabilities	199,668 71

ABSTRACT OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
SHOWING THE
Condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1871.

ASSETS:

Cash, balance in Bank	$174,[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,[illegible] 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	[illegible] 00
United States Stocks (market value)	1,[illegible] 00
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value)	[illegible] 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	[illegible] 00
Interest due 1st January, 1871	[illegible]
Balance in hands of Agents	[illegible]
Bills Receivable (for Premiums on Inland Risks, &c.)	[illegible] 71
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	[illegible]
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this office	[illegible]
Steamer Magnet and Wrecking Apparatus	[illegible]
Real estate	1,[illegible] 00
Government stamps on hand	[illegible]
TOTAL	$4,578,008 02

LIABILITIES:

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st January, 1871	$199,[illegible] 71
Due stockholders on account of 32d and 33d dividends	[illegible] 00
TOTAL	$199,668 71

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
FIVE PER CENT.,
payable on demand, free of Government tax.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

Eighty-fifth Dividend.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 138 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 9, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. F. B. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 25th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (5,) payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 204 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared payable 1st of February next.
JAMES TERHANCE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Mr. G. H. REDMOND will sign the name of our firm by procuration.
DENNISTOUN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

NOTICE.
The firm of G. H. & H. REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be carried on by Mr. H. REDMOND, at No. 4 Hanover-st., under his own name.
G. H. & H. REDMOND.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 9 South-st.
HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of BUCKWELL & SPRING, commission merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John B. Spring retiring from the firm.
JOHN BUCKWELL.
JOHN B. SPRING.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

INSURANCE.

DECLARATION.
In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 15th day of June, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we, the undersigned corporators, do hereby declare that we intend to form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of insurance, by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kind of buildings, and upon household furniture, vessels, boats, cargoes, freights, goods, merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire; also, upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss and damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, and located in the City of New-York.
Dated Dec. 8, 1870, at New-York.
David Jones, Henry Clausen, R. Beadleston, Frederick Schaefer, Thomas B. Tweddle, Anton Hupfel, John Kress, Peter Amerman, John H. Ballantine, James L. Phipps, John Schneider, Michael Kuntz, Charles Bischoff, Adolph Schalk, Thomas T. Reed, James Flanagan, James M. Lewis.
United States Internal Revenue stamp, (5 cents,) canceled; time, Dec. 8, 1870.
d20-lawGwTu

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 62,556, ISSUED BY the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the Bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

LOST.—IN A THIRD-AVENUE CAR, ON THE 14th inst., a BANK BOOK on the Bowery Savings Bank, No. 230,137. Any person returning the same to the Bank will receive the thanks of the owner.

LOST.—ON JAN. 3, 1871, PENSION PAPERS AND DISCHARGE, made out to PATRICK WELSH. The finder will please return the same to No. 237 Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED BOOK AND stationery business for sale at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 719 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINtendent, agent, or cashier, by a reliable, active business man. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 112 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executor of JOHN ALSTYNE.

50	shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
200	shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
120	shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
500	shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each.
10	shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
200	shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
50	shares New-York County National Bank, $100 each.
100	shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
40	shares Oriental Bank, $25 each.
500	shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
126	shares City National Bank, $100 each.
700	shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each.
75	shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
40	shares Manhattan Oil Company, $100 each.
200	shares New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, $100 each.
1,000	shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
100	shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each.
100	shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
100	shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, $100 each.
50	shares New-York Museum Association, $100 each.
100	shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, $100 each.
40	shares Union Gold Mining Company, of Idaho, $100 each.
50	shares Albany and Boston Mining Company, $25 each.
$20,000	Manhattan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Certificates, $1,000 each.
$1,000	Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond.
$5,000	Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000	Metropolitan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000	New-Jersey Central Railroad Company Bond.
$25,000	New-Jersey Steam-boat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$20,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000	Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000	Mississippi State Bond.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
400 frails Dates.
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
40 barrels Currants.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 21 North River:
700 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,500 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
536 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
1,000 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, cargo steamship *Dacian*.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 20 North River:
722 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
400 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
5,000 boxes fresh St. Michaels Oranges.
70 baskets fresh St. Michaels Oranges.
1,780 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, ex steamer *Alexandria*.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.
PUBLIC SALE OF MILITARY STORES.—Will be sold by order of the Secretary of War, on the 25TH OF JANUARY, 1871, a lot of ordnance and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and military clothing; also muzzle and breech-loading small arms, cavalry sabres, infantry accoutrements, cavalry saddles and bridles, and small-arm ammunition.
Terms of sale—cash; articles purchased to be removed within three days; sale to commence at 10 A. M., at this Arsenal. Apply for catalogue to
P. V. HAGNER, Colonel Ordnance, Commanding.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library, comprising a large and choice assortment of standard and illustrated works, many in fine bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 28, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock A. M., Jan. thirty-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, during the year commencing April first, (1st,) 1871, and ending March 31, 1872, on the following route:
ROUTE NO. TWO (2.)
From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway as may, during the continuance of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the proper officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado, (either north or south of the said railway,) in the Territory of New-Mexico, and in such portions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97°; also from any intermediate points on the routes above mentioned to the posts and places above mentioned.
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first, (1st,) 1871.
The weight to be transported will not exceed [illegible] pounds.
Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $[illegible] in money, or certified check, [illegible] payable to the order of the undersigned, as a guarantee that if the contract be awarded to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the advertisement; said deposit to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to enter into contract.
The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.
The right to reject any and all bids or any bid [illegible] is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1871, and must have a place of business, or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting points of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, must accompany, and be a part of the proposals. These blanks, and the information mentioned below, can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, New-Mexico.
Blanks for proposals and information as to requirements and qualifications of bidders, will be furnished on application.
Bidders are requested to send for copy of form of contract, and advertisement of route, in which they [illegible] of the Government.
By order of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
H. C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Missouri.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 21st inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
1,200 Pea Jackets.
2,500 pairs Cloth Trousers.
Naval Standard.
Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, New-York, for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed 30 days from date of order.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 204 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix.
JOHN COOPER, JOHN A. COOPER, Executors.
au6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 32 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of July, 1870.
WM. F. BRUSH, WM. L. MORRIS, Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy29-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.
FELIX R. O'ROURKE, GEORGE FORD, Executors.
s27-law6mTu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 229 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:

By the Thursday steamers:

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING ... January, will call at Halifax.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

... EVERY SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. ...

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

... at REDUCED RATES, can be bought ...

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.) ... Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, Grace, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M.
DENMARK, Andrews, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Grace, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, Gooding, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class, full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.

JAN. 23, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Cavarly.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

M. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

F. H. MALLORY & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe ... should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable ... Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. ... Rue ... near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave for the above ports on her regular day. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. ... The steamer ... will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA via SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. John Brown, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. ... leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., ... JESSE HOYT 4 P. M. ...

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON.

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT, DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M. From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. New-York, Dec. 5, 1870.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST. TRAVEL SOUTH RESUMED.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.

JAN. 16, 1871.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable North of Ireland woman; excellent cook; ... best City testimonials. Call at No. ... 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take a baby from birth ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman as first-class cook; ...

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, about thirty, a situation as governess ...

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. ... 6TH-av., situations for a large number of ... and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, German servants ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house, or to go out by days' work. ...

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse in a private family; competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; ...

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; is a thorough waitress; will take chamber and waiting; ... Call at No. ... 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best of reference. ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to wait on a lady and sew, or care for grown children and light chamber-work; good testimonials as to character and capabilities. Address or call for two days at No. 206 East 12th-st., upstairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen until suited; the best City references given. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., ... floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting and doing up linen and fineries in superior style; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 124 West ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy, with unexceptionable City reference. ...

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN FROM the South, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is fully competent for all branches of cooking. Call at No. 1,384 Broadway, ... second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, and willing to make herself generally useful. ...

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to take care of children; understands hair-dressing for children; or will do plain sewing. ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman; excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups and desserts; unexceptionable reference. ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; four years' excellent references. ...

WANTED—A GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; would prefer the country; good City reference. ...

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., well-recommended servants, in every capacity, can find the best City and country places; cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, girls for general house work, &c.

COLORED SERVANTS, MALE AND FEmale, for every capacity, supplied at shortest notice from SIMM'S Intelligence Office, No. 141 6th-av. ...

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st and 6th-av., situations wanted for first-class American, German, English and Irish servants, all well recommended.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, French, Irish and American male and female help can be found at No. 133 6th-av., near 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would go out by the week or month; has her own machine; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 341 West 34th-st., near 9th-av.; first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities; unexceptionable references from families in the City with whom she has lived for a number of years. Call or address for two days No. 705 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small, private family; good City reference from last place. Call or address No. 438 3d-av., near 30th-st., two flights up.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman; will assist in washing, or do the washing for a small family; country or City; is a very good good cook has the best references. Call at No. 236 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker; is neat in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. ... East ...-st., third floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c., and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S nurse, a situation in a private family; understands the care of an infant from its birth; good City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook; best of reference. Call at No. 16 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl, as laundress in a private family; can give good reference. Apply two days at No. 374 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do waiting in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; best City references from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 112 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; can give good City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 26 West 17th-st., today.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City reference. Call at No. 232 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse, who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of a sick lady; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 48 West ...

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family, by a respectable young girl; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 67 3d-av., corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook; has good City reference; will assist in washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 16 East ...

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as ... and chamber-maid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and understands hair-dressing. Call or address No. 232 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 137 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man who has the best of City references; understands the care of graperies, both hot and cold, as well as flowers and vegetables; can lay out a new place. Address G. G., No. 9 John-st., at seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of reference from the last eight years' employ; to be seen for two days at Mr. Bonner's harness-store, No. 57 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to the country; best references. Can be seen at present employer's for two days, M. J., D. Wright's, No. 29 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a young single man, a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; a permanent situation desired; four years' reference as to character and capability. Address G., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRSTclass coachman, by a colored man; can give the best of City reference. Call or address for three days J. H., No. 32 West 29th-st., at Sitting's harness-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best City references. Call or address E. M., at J. Morris' store, corner 18th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITER MAN from the South, a situation, or would go as coachman; City or country; is capable for either capacity, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,326 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, single, as first-class waiter or butler; best City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 45 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married, a situation as coachman; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at, or address WM. L., No. 688 3d-av., top floor, corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; has the best City references. Call or address F. G., Baldwin's carriage ware-room, Broadway, corner 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; is sober and steady, an excellent driver and a good plain gardener; good City reference. Address T. S., Box 257 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young colored man as coachman or waiter; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 222 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER; has first-class references. Address F. P., Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN, 27 years of age, as porter; has best of references. Address R., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an American; best reference from last employer. Address W. G., No. 330 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man as coachman and groom; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call or address H. H., private stable, No. 12 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from last employers. Address J. T., Croton Landing, Hudson River.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address S. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT 15 years of age, for general office work. One who lives with his parents, and is under good influences, may address, with references, C. P., Box No. 181 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; A PROTESTant; none need apply unless well recommended. Call at No. 61 East 12th-st., near Broadway, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITress. None but those with City references need apply, from 9 to 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, at No. 10 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITER FOR a private family; one who has had experience as a barber preferred. Address Box No. 2,594 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A cook to do part of washing. Call at No. 21 West 32d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GOTTLOB KNOLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Gottlob Knoll, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES R. BALLIERE, bankrupt.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, No. ... Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the ... day of February, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the 27th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated Jan. 4, 1871. ... O. BOWMAN, ... Assignee, &c., of Charles R. Balliere.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MATTHEW R. DEY and CHARLES T. LAIRD, of the township of South Amboy, and JOHN W. DEY, of the township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, and heretofore transacting business at South Amboy aforesaid, under the firm name of Dey, Laird & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE HANDsomely-furnished large room; third story, front; hot and cold water; pantries; bath on same floor; location unexceptionable; references. Apply at No. ... East 31st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 42 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, consisting of parlor, large bedroom and dressing-room, in an old-established house. None but those of the highest respectability need apply to SYPHER & CO., No. 557 Broadway.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—A FEW PLEASant rooms, separately or together, for a family or party of gentlemen, with board; also single rooms. French cooking.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; parlor and two bedrooms, bath, &c., on first floor; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, in private family, offering home comforts; private table if desired; moderate terms. Apply at No. 278 4th-av., nearly opposite Calvary Church.

NO. 148 EAST 28TH-ST.—TO LET—handsomely furnished front and back room, second floor, together or separate, with or without board; bath, water-closet, &c.; table boarders taken.

NO. 349 WEST 23D-ST.—A COMFORTable room with fire and board for one person, at $10 per week; also, a room for two, $14.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM TO let to a gentleman without meals; private family; reference. Call at No. 75 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A front room, with bedroom attached, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 23 East 17th-st.

SEVERAL NEWLY-FITTED ROOMS to rent, unfurnished. No. 217 East 20th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 360 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.

If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIRKINS, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States,) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. ... Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the interest is not withdrawn it will be credited to the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.

ASSETS, $8,384,345 05.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 4 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 16th of the month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the 16th inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—SIX per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made after Jan. 20 draw interest from Feb. 1.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of REAL LACE GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES, HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c., At Popular Prices. 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MILLINERY.

FURS AND BONNETS AT HALF PRICE.—Mourning Bonnets and Veils, Mink and Ermine Furs, Children's White Cloaks, $10; Opera Bonnets, Sable Furs, $50, worth $100. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST CHESTER TAXES.

The Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester will be at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAYS, 18th and 25th January, 1871, from 8 to 3 P. M., to receive the taxes for the above town.

CAUTION.—Parties paying to other than the undersigned do so at their own risk.

WILLET SEAMAN, Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester.

Dated Jan. 16, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons having claims against HORATIO N. SHANNON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, that they are hereby required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his place of business, No. 130 Duane-st., City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July, 1871.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1871.

THOMAS W. SHANNON, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

GRAND CONCERTED DEMONSTRATION BY THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE GEORGE HOLLAND.

UNEXAMPLED PROGRAMME.

Through the hearty liberality of all the Managers, and the generous and prompt co-operation of the entire dramatic and musical professions, the Committee in charge of the Holland Testimonial have the privilege and pleasure of submitting to the public of New-York and Brooklyn the subjoined extraordinary combination of attractions,

TO BE SIMULTANEOUSLY PRESENTED ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 19, at eleven different Theatres in New-York and Brooklyn,

COMPRISING THE MOST BRILLIANT TALENT IN THE COUNTRY.

NIBLO'S.

LESSEES AND MANAGERS, Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER. To commence at 2 P. M.

PERFECTION. — Mr. GEO. BYER, Mr. H. R. TEESDALE, (his first appearance in America.)
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
SONG, Miss FANNY PRESTIGE.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY, DAN BRYANT. — Mr. FRED'K DEWAR, (his first appearance in America.)
RECITATION, Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF. — Mr. A. FITZGERALD, Mr. T. HAMILTON, Mr. E. MAGINLEY, Mr. C. H. MORTON, Mr. F. ROGERS, Mr. J. FRANKLIN, Mr. J. ROBERTSON, Mr. R. E. COLLIER, Mr. R. SMITH, Mr. P. CLARK, Mr. P. LAMBE.
(At also at Wallack's and Fifth-avenue Theatre on the same day.)
THE BLACK CROOK BALL-ROOM SCENE. — Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss FANNY PRESTIGE, Miss RAWLINSON, Mrs. WRIGHT, BONFANTI, ALL THE PREMIERES, THE GRAND BALLET, THE MAJILTONS, Messrs. MOE and GOODRICH.

Stage Manager, Mr. L. J. VINCENT. Scenic Artist, Mr. VOEGHTLIN. Musical Director, Mr. G. OPERTI. Maître de Ballet, Sig. COSTA. Machinist, Mr. R. SHERWOOD. Property Master, Mr. W. DUVERNA. Costumer, Mr. J. W. LAUREYS. Treasurer, Mr. J. A. ZIMMERMANN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. EDWIN BOOTH. To commence at 1½ P. M.

Shakespeare's Comedy of KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, and W. J. Robson's LOVE AND LOYALTY. — Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, Mr. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT, Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN, Mr. A. W. FENNO, Mr. D. C. ANDERSON, Mr. AUG. PITOU, Mr. E. PATEMAN, Mr. J. HOWSON, Master SEYMOUR, Mr. N. DECKER, Mr. HOGAN, Miss PATEMAN, Miss TERESA SELDEN, Miss LIVINGSTON.

BUSINESS MANAGER, Mr. J. H. MAGONIGLE. STAGE MANAGER, Mr. D. W. WALLER. TREASURER, Mr. JOS. A. BOOTH. SCENIC ARTISTS, CHAS. WITHAM, MINARD LEWIS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Commences at 1½ P. M.

Mr. Bronson C. Howard's Comedy, SARATOGA. — Mr. DE VERE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHISON, Mr. BURNETT, Mr. BASCOMB, Mr. BEEKMAN, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Mrs. GILBERT, Mrs. WINTER, Miss AMES, Misses CLAXTON, VOLMER, NORWOOD, KEENE.

SCENERY BY Mr. JAMES ROBERTS. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, W. R. STOEPEL. STAGE MANAGER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS. BUSINESS MANAGER, Mr. W. H. BOWDITCH. MACHINIST, Mr. W. SANDERS. CHARACTERS BY Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HARKINS, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. WHI...

OLYMPIC.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ... Mr. JAS. E. HAYES

WEE WILLIE WINKIE. — FANNY BEANE, Mr. H. H. PRATT, Miss E. ROGERS, Mrs. ANNIE YEAMANS, Mr. J. L. DEBONAY, Mr. T. ATKINS, Miss LULU PRIOR, Misses FLORA LEE, FENTON, JOHNSON, TOPACK, MELROSE, HILL, PIERCE, NAYLOR.

Business Manager, Mr. Dan Symons. Stage Director, Mr. E. S. Tarr. Leader of Orchestra, Mr. F. Strebinger. Treasurer ... Mr. Sutton. Mr. GEO. L. FOX, Mr. GEO. BEANE, Mr. E. HONEYWOOD, Miss ...

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ... Mr. GEO. WOOD. Commences at 2 P. M.

THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, (by kind permission of A. Henderson, Esq.,) will play the First Act of ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON; or, the SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM. Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON will appear in the Second Act of ON HAND. — Property Master, Mr. De Forest. Machinist, Mr. Carpenter. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss ADA HARLAND, Miss ALICE HARRISON, Miss ... HENDERSON, Miss ATHERTON, Miss ... NOTT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. WILLIE EDWIN, Mr. T. W. KEENE, and others. Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON, Mr. LOUIS MESTAYER, Mr. CHARLES, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MANLY, and Miss THERESA WOOD.

Business Manager, Mr. Lilienthal. Stage Manager, Mr. Barnes. Musical Conductor, Mr. M. Connolly.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGERESS ... Miss LINA EDWIN. Commences at 2 P. M.

HIS LAST LEGS. The Burlesque of MAZEPPA. RECITATION, "SHAMUS O'BRIEN." Mr. GEO. CLARKE, (by permission of Mr. Wallack.) COMIC SONG, TONY PASTOR. — BUSINESS MANAGER, JOHN P. SMITH. Mr. FRANK DREW, Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, Mr. HARRY JOSEPHS, Mr. THOS. WHIFFIN, Mr. WELCH EDWARDS, Mr. F. MARSDEN, Mr. BROUGHTON, Mr. CALDWELL, Mr. KLEE, Miss BELLE HOWITT, Miss ELLEN LEWIS, Miss AGGIE WOOD, Miss BLANCHE GALTON, Miss SARAH GERMAINE.

STAGE MANAGER, Mr. LEFFINGWELL. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, Mr. WM. WITHERS. TREASURER, Mr. HARRY PRAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT ... DIRECTOR. Commences at 2 P. M.

AMAZONIAN ENTREE, PERCHE EQUIPOISE, SOMERSAULT RIDING, ACROBATIC SPORTS, PICKWICK SCENES, PERFORMING DOGS, BAREBACK RIDING, BATTOUTE LEAPS, TRAINED HORSE "RED CLOUD," MUSCULAR CONTORTIONS, BARE-BACK HURDLE ACT, COMIC BALLET—THE MILLINERS. — Mr. JAMES AND MASTER GEO. MELVILLE, Mr. CHAS. FISH, Mr. WM. DUTTON, MASTER FREDERICK AND ROBBIE ... FERDINAND ..., Mr. WM. CONRAD, THE CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS, Mr. WM. H. ..., Mr. WM. ..., MLLE. CARROLLAND, CLOWNS—WM. CONRAD AND JOE PENTLAND, AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

SOLE LESSEE ... Mrs. F. B. CONWAY. MANAGER ... Mr. F. B. CONWAY. To commence at 2 P. M.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. — Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, Mr. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. F. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. W. J. FERGUSON, Mr. HEYBOURNE, Mr. F. EDWARDS, Mrs. JENNIE CARROLL, Miss ANNIE LLEWELLYN, Miss KATE BROWNING.

Stage Manager, Mr. J. MOORE. Treasurer, Mr. S. L. SAMMIS. Musical Director, W. F. PETERSCHEN. Machinist, Mr. J. HAWKINS. Property Master, W. T. MOORE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MANAGERESS ... Mrs. F. B. CONWAY. Commencing at 2 P. M.

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. Sleep-walking Scene of LADY MACBETH, by Mme. JANAUSCHEK. Mr. AND Mrs. WHITE. — TREASURER, Mr. E. GILLETTE. Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, Mme. JANAUSCHEK, Mrs. MARIE BATES, Miss C. HOWARD, Miss FANNY REEVES, Mr. E. LAMB, Mr. MARK BATES, Mr. S. PARKER, Mr. W. J. FERGUSON, Mr. J. W. SHANNON, J. MACKAY, A. QUEEN.

STAGE MANAGER, Mr. F. B. CONWAY. BUSINESS MANAGER, Mr. J. W. CARROLL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER ... MR. W. B. FRELIGH. To commence at 2 P. M.

AN ATTRACTIVE BILL. — PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.

STAGE MANAGER, MR. N. B. CLARKE. TREASURER, MR. JNO. J. JONES.

WALLACK'S.

PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER ... MR. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 1 P. M. To commence at 1½ P. M.

HIS LAST LEGS. THE SCREEN SCENE FROM THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. BALLAD, BY MISS CLARA FISHER. ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. RECITATION BY GEORGE VANDENHOFF. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, MR. THOS. BAKER. ACTING MANAGER, MR. JNO. GILBERT. STAGE DIRECTOR, MR. JOHN SCHONBERG. PROMPTER, MR. J. S. WRIGHT. TREASURER, MR. THEO. MOSS. CHARACTERS BY MR. JNO. BROUGHAM. — MR. JNO. GILBERT, MR. GEO. CLARKE, MR. CHAS. FISHER, MR. J. H. STODDART, MR. OWEN MARLOWE, MR. E. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. J. WILLIAMSON, MR. M. LANAGAN, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. PECK, MR. QUIGLEY, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MISS EMILY MESTAYER, MISS EFFIE GERMON, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS HELEN TRACY, MISS ... FOWLER, CLAXTON, BLAISDELL AND OTHERS.

In addition to the usual SALE of TICKETS at the VARIOUS THEATRES, SPECIAL TICKETS, PRICE ONE DOLLAR, ADMITTING to ANY ONE PLACE OF AMUSEMENT on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, (at the option of the buyer,) are for sale at all the THEATRES, HOTELS, MUSIC-STORES, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $... $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLES and combination cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, No. 40 Vesey-st., at $225, $275, and $300, complete. Private houses furnished.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, JAN. 16, FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. LESTER WALLACK, IN TWO COMEDIES, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS. Produced with APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES.

Planché's comedy, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Marquis de Santa Cruz ... Mr. M. LANAGAN
Guzman ... Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Pedro ... Mr. J. PECK
King Charles II. ... Miss EFFIE GERMON
Duchess de Torrenueva ... Mrs. THOS. BARRY
Donna Leonora ... Mrs. JOHN SEFTON
Pages ... Misses BLAISDELL, HAYDEN, BOWE and McCORMACK.

SCENE. Apartment in the Palace of the Buen Retiro.

To conclude with Boucicault's comedy, in two acts, USED UP.

Sir Charles Coldstream, Baronet ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
John Ironbrace, Blacksmith ... Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Sir Adonis Leech ... Mr. M. LANAGAN
Hon. Tom. Saville ... Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL
Farmer Wurzel ... Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Lawyer Fennel ... Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
James ... Mr. J. PECK
Lady Clutterbuck ... Miss EMILY MESTAYER
Mary Wurzel ... Miss EFFIE GERMON

ACT I. SIR CHARLES COLDSTREAM'S VILLA AT KINGSTON, OVERLOOKING THE THAMES.

ACT II. APARTMENT IN THE OLD MANOR-HOUSE.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, — FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.

THURSDAY—For the FIRST TIME THIS SEASON, produced with ENTIRELY NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, and NEW and ELEGANT COSTUMES, Mr. T. W. Robertson's MILITARY DRAMA, OURS.

FRIDAY—OURS.

SATURDAY MATINEE—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, and USED UP.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Third time this season, THE HEIR AT LAW, (by particular request.)

THE GREAT HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL. A Matinee at this house THURSDAY, Jan. 19. A BILL OF IMMENSE VARIETY AND ATTRACTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

FIFTH WEEK OF SARATOGA. BRONSON HOWARD'S BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY SARATOGA! EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1½.

Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. Special SARATOGA! MATINEE Thursday, 19th, at 1, for the HOLLAND BENEFIT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE. EVERY EVENING. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE LAST GREAT SENSATION.

Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. Production of the entirely new burlesque entitled ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M. JOHNNY THOMPSON is ON HAND; Or, TRUE TO THE LAST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ORATORIO—THE MESSIAH. THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1871.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, and the following eminent Solo Vocalists: Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto; Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; THE FULL CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION, and the full SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW, Director. Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.

Admission ... $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Bullman's, No. ... Broadway, and at the box-office of the Academy.

SECOND ORATORIO, TABERNACLE, BROOKLYN, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27. See Brooklyn Press for particulars.

LAURA KEENE AT LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Having arrived in New-York from the Southern theatres to fulfill an engagement at Lina Edwin's Theatre, I find that she, through a mistake of her Business Manager, has contracted with other parties for my dates. However unpleasant the task may be, I shall be compelled to call on the law to establish my claim. In the meantime, I announce my intended opening play as HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH. Rewritten expressly for me by Dion Boucicault.

LAURA KEENE, Grand Central Hotel.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL for the BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE, TO BE HELD AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC JAN. 26, 1871.

Tickets to be obtained of Mr. A. D'ORVILLE, No. 777 Broadway; Mr. ARNAUD, No. 815 Broadway.

MISS KATE FIELD WILL LECTURE AT CHELSEA CHURCH, WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock, ON "LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACKS." ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—NOTICE.—Mr. Derby's list of pictures, by foreign artists, now on view in the Academy Exhibition ... THE WATER COLOR SOCIETY. The galleries will continue open without interruption day and evening. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 4.

LECTURES.

B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, F. L. S., F. G. S., will deliver an illustrated lecture in the lecture-room of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—The unity of plan and evidence of design in the animal frame, with contrast and comparison of monkeys and men.

INSTRUCTION.

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In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 12, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

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MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL WILL reopen on MONDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 3 West 38th-st., third house from 5th-av.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU, in Bulwer's historical play, produced in a very superior manner, with the addition of the engagement of MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

RICHELIEU MATINEE On SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT in Robson's romantic drama of LOVE AND LOYALTY.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Dibant & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

SPECIAL MATINEE FOR THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL, On THURSDAY, Jan. 19, commencing at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE. THE GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PLAY OF THE BLACK CROOK, WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS ever appeared in America.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, JAN. 23, SEVERAL NEW AND BRILLIANT FEATURES.

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Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2. The celebrated comedian, Mr. FRANK DREW, in the great burlesque of MAZEPPA and the glorious comedy of HIS LAST LEGS.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT Shakespeare's ... Dorf und Stadt. Lorle SEEBACH as Lorle. TO-MORROW Schiller's Robbers, Die Räuber. SATURDAY, Seebach's Benefit.

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CINDERELLA will be presented, together with THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE, AT THE MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY, 2½ o'clock, FOR FAMILIES AND JUVENILES.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS. SENSATIONAL BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP. THURSDAY, Jan. 19, SPECIAL MATINEE at 2½ o'clock, for the benefit of the HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

The public is respectfully informed that TWO GRAND CONCERTS will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS on his return from the East.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, FIRST CONCERT. BENEFIT OF Miss ANNA MEHLIG. SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.

the following eminent artists will appear: THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS, Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Mr. S. B. MILLS, together with THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.

ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA. Full particulars in future advertisements.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.

NO. 723 6TH-AV., RESERVOIR-SQUARE. MRS. MACREADY'S SERIES OF UPTOWN DRAMATIC AND POETIC RECITALS, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. MACREADY having returned to America, after a protracted and most SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL TOUR IN EUROPE, will be most happy to meet once more her many friends and admirers at the above hall.

As Mrs. MACREADY recites entirely from memory, she is enabled to render her performance with more elocutionary power and sufficiently dramatic to gratify the finely-discriminating portion of the public who love the drama anywhere but in a theatre.

LYRIC HALL is selected by Mrs. Macready above all others for its BEAUTIFUL and CENTRAL LOCATION, as well as for its SUPERIOR ACOUSTIC ADVANTAGES.

For further particulars, see programmes.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31. GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND OF THE ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY, on which occasion the following eminent vocal and instrumental artists will appear: Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano. Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor. Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Piano. Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp. Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ.

In a grand miscellaneous programme and choice selections of "The Songs and Ballads of the Welsh Bards."

Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.

Tickets of admission, $1. (No reservation of seats.) Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Theatre ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway; Brentano's, Union-square; all the principal music-stores, and of the members of the Society.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 591 Broadway, as soon as the lots are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

100 PRIZES VALUED AT $8,000. ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, ... carats; fine Diamond and Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18-karat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1½ karats; $100 in Greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1½ karats; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; ... Diamond and Emerald Gold Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 ...-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine ...-stone Diamond Ring; $50 in Greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Ladies' Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin; 1 fine Enameled Watch, lady's size; ... Enameled Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 Diamond Ring; 10 fine Gold and Enameled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Earrings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Brooches, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 591 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly, until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

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DANCING.

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Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square.) Mr. TRENOR will form a new class for the higher dances; also a new class for beginners, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during this month. Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M. Gentlemen attend by card at their convenience.

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For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. ... 4th-av. Send for a circular.

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OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF English, French (in which the advertiser is well versed) and Latin is solicited by a lady largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly recommendatory; salary the second, but a comfortable and refined home for a brief period is absolutely a sine qua non. Failing to secure the above, would assume the duties of amanuensis or of lady's companion for a small remuneration; references unquestionable. Address, at once, INSTRUCTRESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

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FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. ... West ...

SAN DOMINGO.

Continued from First Page.

too palpable to need extended comment. One side of the Mona channel being already under Spanish rule, the possession of the Bay of Samana would give the absolute control of the main entrance to the Caribbean Sea, with the political and military consequences that would flow from that fact. After sacrificing many thousand lives in endeavoring to force monarchical institutions upon a people, who, as represented by the Consular officer of the United States, were of the opinion that America should be ruled by Americans, Spain abandoned the contest.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

About the month of August, 1865, a Provisional Government was established, and a call was made for the election of delegates to a Convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution. A strong feeling in favor of a more intimate connection with this country found immediate expression in the Consular correspondence. Under date of the 18th of August, 1865, the consular officer of the United States wrote to the Department that in the month of August, 1854, our Government sent here the United States flag-ship *Columbia*, Commodore Newton, with Gen. George B. McClellan and other officers, who surveyed the Bay of Samana for the purpose of obtaining a naval station in that best of bays in the Antilles. If such should still be the mind of our Government, "I am sure it could be obtained."

THE COUNTER REVOLUTION.

Before the Convention to frame a new Constitution met, the Provisional Government was overthrown by what the Consular officer styled "a counter revolution," and Gen. Jose Maria Cabral was by proclamation announced as the "Protector of the Republic." (dispatch of Sept. 28, 1865.) In the same paper the Consular officer says: "Indeed the influence of our glorious Republic is well nigh omnipotent here." On the 25th of the same September the Convention for framing a Constitution met, eight days having been spent in the election of its members.

ABDICATION OF BAEZ AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

On the [illegible] of October [illegible] resigned his position as Protector of the [illegible], and the Convention that followed the departure of the Spaniards appears to have been closed by the election to the Presidency of Gen. Baez, the representative of the idea of universal suffrage, and by the adoption of a Constitution in December which was, on the subsequent April, (1866,) set aside and a former Constitution, adopted in 1854, substituted in its place. The Consular officer styles the proceedings with which this was done as a farce. The third article of the first title of this Constitution is probably the one referred to in the resolution of the Senate, "The territory of the Republic is and shall remain inalienable." Gen. Baez appears to have acted as President until the following August, (1866,) when three military chiefs, Pimentel, Garcia and Luperon, calling themselves the "Triumvirate of the Republic," forcibly drove him from power, and issued a decree for the election of a President by a direct, universal, free and spontaneous vote, to be held during three days of the current month. It will be observed that this election was called and held in direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution of 1854, which provides for an electoral college, to be chosen by limited suffrage. The vote polled was very small, and Gen. Cabral was returned with great unanimity. (Dispatch of Sept. 3, 1866.) Mr. Somers Smith, who had just been appointed commercial Agent, reports that he felt sanguine that any arrangement that might be desirable would be effected advantageously. The new Government lost no time in conveying to this Government its willingness to part with some of its possessions in the Bay of Samana. The manner in which this ultimatum was made, and the steps which were taken by this Government, cannot be better described than in the language of my predecessor, Mr. Seward.

SAMANA OFFERED FOR A LOAN.

On the 5th of November, 1866, Señor Jose G. Garcia, Secretary of State in charge of Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic, addressed a "very confidential" letter to the Secretary of State of the United States. In that letter Señor Garcia inquired of the undersigned whether, in view of the deplorable condition to which the Dominican Republic had been reduced in consequence of the unequal contest which it had maintained during two years with the Spanish Monarch, the United States would be disposed to advance to that Republic $1,000,000 in the character of a loan, on just, equitable and reasonable conditions. Señor Garcia expressed a desire to learn, also, whether the Government of the United States would be disposed to give to the Dominican Republic, on credit, a number of pieces of heavy artillery, sufficient to meet the necessities she had for them, because all that she had were broken up in her fortifications before the then recent Spanish war. Señor Garcia solicited a confidential reply. Señor Garcia's letter was accompanied by a dispatch of the same date, from John Somers Smith, Esq., United States Commercial Agent at San Domingo, to the Secretary of State. Mr. Smith stated in that dispatch that he had been requested by the Dominican Government to address the undersigned on the subject of such a loan as has been before mentioned. He stated that the necessities of the Dominican Republic impelled it to obtain a loan from some quarter, and it addressed the United States in preference to European Powers. Mr. Smith stated the nature of the financial embarrassment of the Dominican Republic, and he also set forth its condition in regard to debt and revenues. He stated that the Dominican Government was desirous of purchasing certain munitions of war, and a small steam propeller for packet or other service. Mr. Smith further stated that the Dominican Government is very liberal in granting privileges to parties desiring to explore and work the numerous and valuable mines with which the country abounds, and that a great revival of business was anticipated to take place soon, from the vast resources of that favored country, so rich in mines and valuable woods, and a soil unsurpassed in the West Indies, and that it was confidently expected that the revenue would soon be adequate to meet all expenditures in connection with the loan for which they applied; that he (Mr. Smith) had been authorized to offer to the United States the use of the coal mines of Samana and certain keys called Levantado and Barcnero, at the mouth of the Bay of Samana, for such purposes and for such time as might be agreed upon if satisfactory arrangements could be concluded. Mr. Smith represented that the possession of Levantado and Barcnero would be of great advantage as a naval station, commanding as it does the transit from Europe to the Gulf of Mexico through the Mona passage. Mr. Smith stated that during the then recent Spanish annexation, the Spanish marine used Levantado as their head-quarters, and Barcnero was a coal depot; that the adjacent Republic of Hayti was menaced with European war, while war was actually being carried on between Spain and the South American Republics of the Pacific, and that the Dominican Government was apprehensive that if that war should extend into the waters of the Caribbean Sea, Spain might in that event seize again on her old position at Samana. In conclusion, Mr. Smith added that he was desired to request of the Government of the United States that, in the event of their declining to accede to the proposition for the loan, it would consider as confidential the offer of that Government to lease the islands in the Bay of Samana, as its publication might be prejudicial to the Dominican Republic in her relations with other Powers.

EFFORTS TO PURCHASE IT.

The United States have long desired, for naval, political and commercial reasons, to obtain a station in the West Indies. The proposition which the Dominican Government submitted furnished grounds to expect that those desired advantages might be secured through some arrangement with the Republic which would afford a moral guarantee of its independence and a harbinger of prosperity and welfare. Induced by these considerations, the Assistant Secretary of State, attended by Rear-Admiral Porter, United States Navy, on the 6th of January, 1867, proceeded to the City of San Domingo, invested with ample power, to conclude, subject to ratification by the Senate of the United States, a convention with the Dominican Republic for the cession or lease of the peninsula and bay of Samana, provided that in the judgment of the Assistant Secretary, with the concurrence of the Admiral, that peninsula should be found to offer the advantages which were sought. The Assistant Secretary was authorized to offer $2,000,000, payable half in cash and half in arms and ammunition of war, as a consideration for the proposed cession. He was instructed to require a full sovereignty of the United States over the territory to be ceded, and was authorized to pay part of the consideration money at once if the cession should be made and ratified by the Government of the Dominican Republic. He arrived at San Domingo on the 19th of January, 1867, and was cordially received. The Government of the Dominican Republic entered very frankly upon a discussion of the affair. Conferences were continued so long as they promised any favorable result. On the 22d of January, 1867, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury transmitted a final report. He stated:

"That the Dominican Government expressed a willingness, and even a desire to make some arrangement with the United States in regard to Samana which would provide us with a suitable naval harbor and coaling station; that it could not consent to an absolute sale of territory without violating an express provision of the Constitution of the Dominican Republic just accepted; that it would be inconvenient to await amendments to the Constitution. The Dominican Government therefore proposed a lease of the Cayos Levantado, which command the entrance of the Bay of Samana and the use of the adjacent waters, together with certain specified privileges on the main land of the peninsula."

This measure would not answer the purpose of the United States. The Assistant Secretary, therefore, declined to entertain that proposition, and stated frankly that we wanted no place at all unless it was one which we should have absolute control over while we owned it—one which was large enough for our use, and one which we could hold, fortify and maintain against all enemies. The Assistant Secretary reported, as the result of all the discussions, that it was impracticable to conclude any arrangement at that time with the Dominican Republic on the basis of the instructions of the Department. He concluded that the project of selling or leasing the Peninsula of Samana to the United States was one which commended itself to the better judgment and sagacity of the leading minds of the Dominican Republic, but that they were reluctant to risk the responsibility of so bold a step, fearing the public sentiment or popular prejudice of the Dominican people; that the Spanish invasion and seizure of Samana had worked a distrust of foreign Powers, a dread of foreign designs for aggrandizement, but that time and reason would, perhaps, show how unfounded these prejudices were as regarded the United States—the one Power whose presence and friendship would save them from the very evils which they dreaded, and lead peace and prosperity to them.

ANOTHER EFFORT.

Upon receiving this report, the President of the United States was unwilling to relinquish his desire that the very liberal propositions which had been made might yet, upon reconsideration, be accepted; and he therefore on the 20th of February, 1867, transmitted a full power to J. Somers Smith, Esq., Commercial Agent of the United States at San Domingo, authorizing him to conclude a convention for the cession of the territory and waters in question, should he find it practicable, upon the same basis with those submitted by the Assistant Secretary. No progress having been made by Mr. Smith, the power with which he was invested was revoked on the 8th of May, 1867. Friendly sentiments concerning the delicacy of the subject induced the Secretary of State to direct that no publicity should be given to these proceedings, and that no trace of them should be left on the records of the Commercial or Consular Agent of the United States, in San Domingo.

THE SUPPOSED UNPLEASANT TREATY.

At subsequent periods, during the year 1867, the Dominican Government was understood to have entered into a formal treaty with the Republic of Hayti by which those two Powers, which divide the island of St. Domingo between them, mutually stipulated that neither would in any case alienate any portion of its territories, and a proclamation was issued by the President of the Dominican Republic announcing that he had not made, and should not make any cession of the Bay or Peninsula of Samana to the United States or to any other Power. The undersigned now learns with pleasure that the treaty thus referred to was not concluded.

A DIRECT OFFER BY THE CABRAL GOVERNMENT.

It appears that the Government of President Cabral was unwilling to rest on the failure of the negotiations with the Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Somers Smith wrote the Department, confidentially, on the 24th of November, 1867, that:

"An informal proposal had been made to him for a lease of Samana."

To which Mr. Seward replied on the 13th of December, 1867, that:

"It would be inconsistent with the self-respect of this Government to entertain the question which Mr. Fiallo had raised, without being first furnished with authentic evidence of powers of negotiation conferred upon him by the Government of the Dominican Republic."

Upon the receipt of this emphatic letter Mr. Pujol was sent to Washington by Gen. Cabral, with full powers, and Mr. Somers Smith was confidentially informed that

"The President, in his refusal to cede territory, had acted for the dignity and honor of his country; but that affairs had become desperate and might terminate in complete anarchy. It therefore became necessary to yield to the situation, and the President had been ordered by twelve of the leading Generals in Cibao, at once to make a proposal to the United States for the lease of Samana."

These negotiations with Cabral Government, which promised to be successful, were terminated abruptly on the 6th of the following March, (1868,) by the downfall of the administration of Gen. Cabral, and the reinstatement of Gen. Baez as President of the Republic, by means of a revolution.

EUROPEAN POWERS AFTER THE PRIZE.

It would seem that this failure had caused apprehension in some minds lest some European Power should avail itself of the opportunity which the United States was apparently letting slip from its grasp. The archives of this Department show inquiries on that point. On the 1st of June, 1868, the following letter appears to have been received at the Department, addressed to Hon. William H. Seward, Department of State:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 30.

Dear Sir: If you have any information with regard to any movement on the part of the North German Confederation to obtain a naval station in the West Indies, I should be obliged to you to communicate it to me. Faithfully yours,

(Signed.) CHARLES SUMNER.

The answer to this letter is not found on the files of the Department. It is to be presumed, however, that efforts in that direction at that time by European Governments were unsuccessful.

NEGOTIATIONS REOPENED BY BAEZ.

The new Government of San Domingo reopened negotiations with the United States, and on the 9th day of December, 1868, Mr. Somers Smith wrote the Department:

"I have had repeated interviews for the past fortnight with President Baez. Gen. Luperon has protested against any kind of arrangement between the United States and the Dominican Republic, and has written to President Salnave, saying that it was necessary to forbid all negotiations, adding that it was requisite to protect the negroes, the only caste that must govern this island. Salnave refused to agree with him, and has sent to Mr. Baez the communication of Gen. Luperon. Gen. Pimentel has likewise protested. The only true Government that possesses power and popularity and wishes to be under the protection of the United States is that of Mr. Baez."

And again on the 16th of December, 1868, Mr. Somers Smith wrote to the Department that since his dispatch of the previous day, Mr. Delmonte had called on me, (him,) at the special instance of the President, to inform me (him) that he (Mr. Baez) addressed letters to the different authorities throughout the Republic on the question of seeking the protection of the United States, and had received replies from all quarters affirming that such a measure is most highly approved of, and is very popular in all parts of the country. Again, on the 19th of December, 1868, the same officer wrote:

"Mr. Baez is well aware that the Congress of the United States may not be inclined to bring about the annexation of any State or country by an act of war, or what might be construed as conquest, but only by the free and general consent of the people expressed in a constitutional manner. The Government of the Dominican Republic is prepared to obtain the national declaration by the common vote, or by acclamation, or in any form that our Government may indicate as satisfactory."

Such was the condition of these negotiations when the Administration of Mr. Johnson ceased.

FACTS DEMONSTRATED BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A mass of correspondence in the archives of this Department, from a variety of sources, much of which was unprejudiced, and some of which may have been biased by prejudice or interest, appeared to demonstrate the following points:

First—That the Spanish portion of the island of San Domingo was thinly populated; the estimates varied from 100,000 to 200,000 persons. Those who would appear to have the best opportunities for correct information fixed the number at less than 200,000.

Second—That the soil of that part of the island was rich and capable of a productive power beyond any corresponding extent of the Island of Cuba.

Third—That its actual production was greatly diminished by the disturbed state of its civil and political society, caused partly by the Spanish invasion, partly by the character of the population, and largely by the aggressive policy of the neighboring Republic of Hayti.

Fourth—That all parties with equal unanimity sought refuge from these disturbances in a more intimate connection with the United States, which was regarded as the natural protector of republican institutions in the Western Hemisphere.

Fifth—That to this end all desired to lease the Bay and Peninsula of Panama to the United States for a naval station as a first step toward ultimate annexation.

Sixth—That the Bay of Samana was the key to the Mona channel, which was the "gate to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Panama."

POLICY OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS.

The policy which led several previous Administration to entertain the negotiations which have been referred to, was regarded as too well settled by a practice of nearly seventy years to be then questioned. It was supposed, in the striking language of a then recent speech in the Senate on the acquisition of Alaska that "Our city can be nothing less than the North American continent, with its gates on all the surrounding seas."

FURTHER INFORMATION DESIRED.

Nevertheless, it was thought best not to act without further information derived through accurate and trustworthy sources, of which the Administration had actual knowledge. On the second day of June, 1869, Mr. Benjamin S. Hunt, of Philadelphia, a gentleman peculiarly well qualified for the mission, was instructed as follows:

"The President, deeming it advisable to employ a special agent to obtain information in regard to the Dominican Republic, selected you for that purpose. The points to which your inquiries will be directed are,—the population of that Republic in towns in the country on the north and south coasts, and in the interior respectively, the number of whites, of pure Africans, of mulattoes, of other mixtures, of the African and Caucasian races, of Indians, and of the crosses between them and Africans respectively. You will also inquire and report upon the soils of the country and their production in each locality, as to the timber, dye woods, and minerals, and as to whether any mines are worked, and the extent and value of their proceeds. You will likewise endeavor to obtain full and accurate information in regard to the position of the Government and people of that Republic toward the United States; the character of the Government, whether it be military or civil, whether it be stable or liable to be overthrown. It is also desirable to know what the revenue of that country may be, and whence derived, and the tonnage, to be classed so as to show the proportion of its foreign trade under its own flag and under those of other countries; similar returns in regard to the coasting trade would be acceptable. You will also ascertain what the debt, foreign and domestic, of that Government may be, and where the debt may be held. Inquiry should also be made as to whether any other foreign Power may be seeking to obtain possession of any other point of that country. Generally any information tending to illustrate the condition and resources of that Republic and the character and influence of those charged with its destinies, would be acceptable."

Mr. Hunt accepted the appointment, and was making preparations for his departure when he was attacked by a serious illness, which compelled him to resign.

GEN. BABCOCK'S MISSION.

On the 13th of July, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Babcock, who was employed in the Executive Office, and who enjoyed the full confidence of the Government, was, in the place of Mr. Hunt, instructed to proceed to San Domingo on the same mission, and sailed from New-York about four days after receiving his instructions. The instructions previously given to Mr. Hunt were enlarged, by directing an inquiry into the issues of paper money, and as to the supposed views of foreign Powers toward that country. They may be found in Senate Report No. 234, second section, Thirty-first Congress, page 189, and also upon the third page of the correspondence confidentially communicated to the Senate, hereinafter referred to, which is herewith transmitted. The manner in which Gen. Babcock executed those instructions has been minutely detailed by him in his examination before the Committee of the Senate. Upon his return to Washington, Gen. Babcock made a favorable verbal report fully confirming the information previously in the possession of the Department as to the population of the island, the salubrity of the climate, the wealth of the soil, and the disposition of the people and Government toward annexation, and he presented as a response to his instructions certain documents. [To be found in Senate papers already in print.]

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ANNEXATION.

The results of Gen. Babcock's examination were deemed favorable to the maintenance of the American policy. He was therefore directed to return to San Domingo, in order to aid Mr. Raymond H. Perry, the Commercial Agent of the United States, to negotiate for the annexation of the whole territory of the Republic to the United States, and as an alternative proposition for a lease of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana to the United States, a treaty for the examination of the territories of the Republic, and a convention for the lease of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana, were accordingly concluded. [Copies of these documents are herewith transmitted, in accordance with the resolution.] The treaty did not receive the assent of the Senate. The convention is still pending before that body. The terms of the treaty require that a popular vote should be taken upon the question of annexation. The almost unanimous affirmative vote, the transcripts of which are in the Department of State, show it to have been of a spontaneous character. Mr. Perry bears repeated testimony justifying the opinion alike of the friends of Gen. Cabral and of the friends of Gen. Baez—in other words, of all the political leaders of the Republic, that the whole people desire annexation. So much of the correspondence of Mr. Raymond H. Perry, the agent who signed the treaty and convention on the part of the United States, as is not printed in the Senate report, and relates to the information called for by the Senate resolution, is herewith transmitted. Some irreconcilable discrepancies will be observed in this correspondence. The communication from the Secretary of State to Mr. Perry, which will be found upon the 284th page of said Report, comments upon the false information which he said had been communicated to the Department, and upon his disregard of his instructions.

THE OPPOSITION CAUSED BY MR. DAVID HATCH.

It is evident that nearly all parties in San Domingo were favorable to annexation, but there appears to have been a hostility to the form in which it was to be consummated, growing out of the repudiation by the Baez Government of the grant of salt mines to one David Hatch, originally made by the Spaniards when they attempted to reassume their old dominion during the rebellion in the South, and confirmed by Cabral during the few days that he held power. After the retirement of Spain it was claimed that Mr. Hatch was a naturalized Spanish subject.

DIRECT ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ASKED.

Having thus rapidly conveyed the negotiations between the two Governments, extending over a period of twenty-five years, the Secretary of State is enabled to answer more intelligently the questions submitted to him by the President. He is asked for

"Copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the island of San Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the first and all subsequent instructions to any agent or Consul of the United States with the correspondence of such agent or Consul."

In reply to this he has the honor to refer to the instructions of Mr. Hogan, already noticed, and his report, with its inclosures, to extracts from and references to the correspondence with the Commercial Agents at San Domingo already made in this report; to the correspondence of this Department with Mr. Raymond H. Perry in the Senate report already referred to, the extracts of the correspondence of that officer, which are herewith transmitted, and, to the copy herewith transmitted of the confidential correspondence already alluded to.

Second—To the inquiry for "any protocol or convention signed by such agent or Consul."

For the protocol signed by Gen. Babcock, the Secretary of State refers to the Senate report already referred to. For the convention, he refers to the said confidential correspondence, herewith transmitted.

Third—"Also an account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican Government, especially its obligations to the neighboring Republic of Hayti."

The Secretary respectfully refers to the said confidential correspondence, herewith inclosed, for the latest and most accurate account of the debt and liabilities of the Dominican Government in the possession of this Department; and it has no knowledge of any obligation which it is under to the neighboring Republic of Hayti, unless such obligation is shown in the papers contained therein.

Fourth—"Also, the provisions of the existing constitution of Dominica so far as the same relate to the sale or transfer of the national domain."

It is not possible for the Secretary of State to determine from the archives of this Department which Constitution is now in force in the Republic. All parties alike have seemed to seek annexation to the United States as the surest hope for the future of the Republic. The Secretary of State cannot decide whether the clause already quoted from the Constitution of 1854 is or is not in force. It may be that all parties regard it as inapplicable to the fundamental change in the political character of the Government, which, like annexation to the United States, changes the relations of the national sovereignty without alienating the national domain; or it may be that it is now in force. It is clear that it is not recognized by the friends of Cabral or of Baez as an impediment to annexation to the United States. The Department of State is in the possession of official information, of a secret and confidential character, fully confirming this statement, which, it is understood, that the President has transmitted confidentially to the Senate.

Fifth—Any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is bound or affected.

The Secretary of State has the honor, in reply to this, to refer to the translation of the treaty of boundary made in the year 1777 between France and Spain, for determining the boundary between their respective possessions on the Island of San Domingo, and together with this to a map of the island, showing the position of this boundary to be the line now claimed by the Dominican Republic; also the ordinance of the King of France, dated April 13, 1825, herewith transmitted.

Sixth—Any communication from the neighboring Republic of Hayti, or from our Minister there, relating to the proposed annexation.

The Secretary of State has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a dispatch from the United States Minister at Hayti, dated February 17, 1870, with its inclosures; also, a copy of a note from the Minister of Hayti at Washington, received by the Secretary of State a few hours after the introduction into the Senate of the resolution herewith answered, and a copy of the reply thereto. Although this correspondence, which is the only correspondence on the subject, did not reach the Secretary of State until after the resolution was introduced into the Senate, it is supposed to be the correspondence called for by the resolution.

Seventh—Instructions to the commanders of our naval squadrons in the waters of the island since the commencement of the late negotiations with that Republic and correspondence of such commanders.

No such instructions are to be found in the archives of this Department.

Eighth—Any information tending to show what European Power, if any, proposes to acquire jurisdiction of any part of the island, and if so, what part.

Information of this character is usually in a form that cannot be properly made the subject of a public official communication. The Secretary of State respectfully refers to the papers herewith transmitted with Mr. Hogan's report of the late attempted occupation by Spain, to the correspondence of Mr. Elliot and other Consular officers of the United States, herein before quoted, to the above recited letter from the honorable Chairman of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, to the history of the relations of the leading monarchies of Europe to this continent, and to the repeated statements of such purposes and designs in the public Press to show that such an acquisition of jurisdiction was formerly contemplated, has been actually attempted during the period covered by the negotiations above narrated, and is supposed to have been within the contemplations of some European Power within quite a recent period.

Ninth—Any information with regard to the position of President Baez, under whom the treaty of annexation was negotiated, and the extent to which he has been maintained in power by the presence of United States vessels of war.

On the former point the Secretary of State has the honor to state that all the correspondence in the archives of the Department tends to show that, should President Baez fall in the effort to annex the Republic to the United States, the popular disappointment may find vent in another revolution. On the latter point he refers to the correspondence of Mr. Raymond H. Perry, transmitted herewith, which tends to show that the people of the City of San Domingo were dissatisfied with the Administration of Gen. Baez, because more energy was not shown in taking the vote on the question of annexation, and that the presence of a United States man-of-war in the port was supposed to have a peaceful influence.

Tenth—Any information with regard to the sentiments of the people of Dominica, and the reported pendency there of civil war.

The Secretary of State has the honor to state that, except as hereinbefore set forth, he has no such information.

Eleventh—Any information with regard to any claim of jurisdiction by the Republic of Hayti over the territory of Dominica.

The Secretary of State respectfully refers to the treaty of boundary of 1777, and to the correspondence between the Minister of Hayti and this Department, for the reply to this inquiry.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Jan. 16, 1871.

Meddlers Warned Off.

It appears from the documents sent to the Senate today by the President, that on the 29th of January, 1870, Minister Bassett, in Hayti, addressed a letter to the commander of any United States ship of war at or near Samana, in which he said that under instructions from the Government at Washington he had warned the existing Government of Hayti not to interfere in any manner in the internal affairs of the Republic of Dominica. Rear Admiral Poor informed President Saget, under date of Port-au-Prince, Feb. 10, 1870, of the arrival of the *Severn*, accompanied by the monitor *Dictator*, and announced to him, under instructions from the Government of the United States, that negotiations were then pending between the United States Government and that of Dominica, and that during the existence of this negotiation the United States Government was determined, with all its power, to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytians or any other Power with the Dominican Government. Any interference or attack, therefore, by vessels under the Haytien, or any other flag, upon the Dominicans, during the pending of said negotiations, will be considered an act of hostility to the flag of the United States, and will provoke hostility in return.

The Haytian Government, through its Foreign Secretary, on the 12th of February, in a letter addressed to Minister Bassett, said his Government was resolved to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of the Dominican Republic, and in a formal manner had instructed its agents at home and abroad to act in conformity with this resolution; and it had not failed to give similar instructions to its Consuls at Kingston and Curacoa.

The San Domingo Commission to Sail Today.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to visit San Domingo in an official capacity and examine and report upon the desirability of its purchase by or annexation to the United States, are in this City, having arrived yesterday, and will leave this morning, in the United States steamer *Tennessee*, for their destination. The Commission consists of Ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade, Hon. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, and Hon. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston. The Secretary of the Commission is Allen A. Burton. The scientific men attached thereto are Prof. W. P. Blake, mineralogist; Prof. Pary, of the Agricultural Department, as botanist; Prof. Newcomb, of Cornell University, general naturalist; Prof. Ward, of the University of Rochester, geologist; Hon. George Geddes, President of the New-York Agricultural Society, formerly State Engineer, in the agricultural interests; and an assistant mineralogist from Yale and an assistant botanist and mineralogist from Harvard College. Gen. Sigel, goes out in a private capacity. Prof. C. F. Cram, of Cornell University, goes in the capacity of Private Secretary to President White.

It is expected that the *Tennessee* will leave Quarantine at 10 o'clock, and the company will return from their trip about the middle of March. Fred. Douglass and his son also accompany the Commission.

Before Mr. White's departure from Washington, President Grant said to him:

"I want you to probe matters to the bottom. Investigate everything. Find out and tell squarely the entire case, just as it is. I don't wish to influence you to make a report on one side or the other. I am ready to be converted, by the evidence, to the anti-annexationists, just as I hope they are ready to be converted to favor annexation. What I want is just what the country wants, and that is, the real facts. Especially investigate the evidence as to jobs, and land-grants, and any money-making contracts. Don't hesitate to expose anybody and everybody whom you may find guilty of dishonest dealings."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. William Bavier, of Orange, whose auction-rooms were injured by fire last Tuesday night, says that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that there is ground for suspecting him of having set fire to the premises.

The residence of Geo. H. Bissell, No. 416 Fifth-avenue, was entered last evening by sneak thieves, who reached the second floor without observation, as the family were down stairs at dinner. They broke open a bureau drawer from which they took several diamond jewels valued at $3,000, with which they safely escaped. The case has been reported to the Police, but no clue has been obtained to either the thieves or property.

The steam-ship *City of Buenos Ayres*, which has been loading since the 15th of December, and about which her agents have been so mysterious, sailed yesterday with the following cargo: 120 cannon, 2,336 boxes of ammunition, 1,317 boxes cartridges, 413 boxes muskets, 515 boxes harness, 4 boxes buckets, 22 forges, 29 battery wagons, 101 gun-carriages.

The Teutonia Maennerchor, one of the leading German vocal organizations, celebrated its nineteenth anniversary at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Sunday. Of twenty-two vocalists, who were the founders of the Society, only six remain. The Society at present numbers 273 members, of whom forty-nine are active singers, under the direction of Mr. Groschel.

An altercation occurred last evening between William Rutter, tobacco dresser, No. 150 East Forty-ninth-street, and William Lynch, a boy, sixteen years of age, in his employ, which culminated in Lynch's rushing upon the other with a drawn knife, when Rutter struck him over the abdomen, inflicting an injury which required his removal to Bellevue Hospital. No arrest was made.

Dr. Fr. French, a well-known German politician of this City, died at the German Hospital on Saturday, and was buried yesterday from the hospital. The deceased was a native of Baden, and was one of the numerous refugees who came to this country after the collapse of the revolution of 1848-49.

The charge of embezzling letters was made against Charles H. Marshall, at the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, by Mr. James Gaylor, Special Agent of the Post-office Department. A warrant was given to Deputy Marshal Kehoe for the arrest of the accused, who is now held by the State authorities at the Tombs on two separate charges of forgery.

Miss Kate Field describes "Life in the Adirondacks," this evening, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-second-street, just east of Ninth-avenue, for the benefit of St. Peter's Episcopal Sunday-school. The lecture is well worth hearing, and the cause well worth aiding.

James Quigley, Thomas Holmes and Edward Kenny, neither of whom is twelve years of age, were held for trial, yesterday, at the Special Sessions for cutting out a piece of thick glass from the show-case of James McCarthy, No. 166 Chambers-street, and stealing $25 worth of skates.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, has issued an order directing the Marshal to release the steamer *Florida* from custody, no appeal having been taken in the case by the District-Attorney.

Sheriff Brennan yesterday appointed Mr. Patrick Cuff, an active Democrat in the Sixteenth Ward, as one of his Deputies.

Today is the anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, who was born in 1706.

BROOKLYN.

In 1853, Rev. William Howell Taylor, in company with two fellow-students, started on a European tour, with a determination to walk through some of the principal portions, with their knapsacks strapped on their shoulders, and to, by this means, gather information in relation to all matters worthy of investigation. Soon after starting, one of the young men gave out, and left the others to pursue their romantic trip. They passed through all of the principal cities and villages in France and Germany, making copious notes as they progressed. To-night Mr. Taylor, who is the pastor of the Noble-street Presbyterian Church, in Greenpoint, will deliver a lecture, in his church, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school connected with the church, and he will give a narrative of his trip.

Josephus Jinkins was sent to the Penitentiary, yesterday, for three months, for having, while under the influence of liquor on Sunday night, amused himself by throwing potatoes at the church-goers on Atlantic-street.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge Troy sentenced Richard Harway to a residence of one year in the Penitentiary, for attempting to commit highway robbery.

The annual collection made on Sunday in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, (Rev. Dr. B. H. Paddock, rector,) for missions, amounted to $10,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

A jury impaneled by Justice Martin, of Bayonne, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Abby Van Buskirk, an aged colored woman, rendered their verdict at a late hour last night, after nine hours' deliberation. Twenty witnesses were examined, and the testimony proved that Mrs. Van Buskirk started to go home on Saturday night from the Bayonne Grove House, deeply intoxicated, and was found dead on the back road, near Newark Bay, on Sunday afternoon. The report that there were marks upon the ground, showing that the body was dragged a long distance, was shown to be untrue, and the jury rendered a verdict that the woman died from intoxication and exposure.

James Norman, nineteen years of age, fatally shot himself at Chester, Morris County, on Saturday. He was gunning, and while loading one barrel of his gun he neglected to lower the trigger upon the other barrel, which was loaded. In ramming home the charge, the trigger fell and the contents of the barrel entered his head, tearing off a portion of the skull, and inflicting fatal injuries.

John Moran, whom it was supposed had been fatally stabbed by his wife on Warren-street, Jersey City, on Wednesday last, is still alive, and may possibly recover. His wife has been arrested and is still held.

A State Temperance Convention in the interest of the "local option" project will meet at the Opera-house, Trenton, today. A petition in favor of the passage of such a law will be presented to the Legislature.

One hundred and fifty conductors and brakemen have been discharged on the Morris and Essex and adjoining roads on account of the strike in the Scranton region.

The ferry-boats *Delaware* and *Pavonia*, of the Erie line, yesterday collided, damaging the former to such an extent as to necessitate her lying up for repairs.

The coal miners' strike has thrown over a thousand laborers out of employment in the City of Newark alone.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and steady, becoming easier toward 1½ P. M. Stocks opened quiet, and were dull at 1½ P. M. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅞	92⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅝	90⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89⅞	89⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	88⅞	88⅞
United States 10-40s	88	88
Erie Railroad Shares	19	19
Illinois Central	110	110
Atlantic and Great Western	28¾	28¾

[The closing quotations were not received last night.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm and remains unchanged: Middling Upland, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 1d.@10s. 7d. ₩ cental for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2, New Red Western Spring, and 11s. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Pork 91s.@91s. 6d.; Bacon, 46s. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 35s. ₩ cwt. American HOPS dull and declining, quoted at £3@£3 10s. PETROLEUM—Refined, 1s. 6d.; Spirits, 1s.@1s. 1d. Common ROSIN, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—COTTON firm with a good demand; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c. FLOUR firm and scarce; Family, $6. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 20@$1 22. CORN dull and drooping at 50c.@52c. RYE—Forward scarce at 85c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 51c.@52c. BARLEY firm, with a fair demand for prime to choice at 90c.@$1; lower grades flat. PROVISIONS buoyant and unsettled: stocks withdrawn for higher prices. Mess PORK sold at $21. LARD held 12c.@12½c.; buyers of Bulk MEATS sold 7¼c. for Shoulders, 10½c.@10¾c. for Sides, but little offered. Green MEATS—7c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Sides, 11½c.@12½c. for Hams; all offered were taken. BACON not offered to any extent; nominal rates 9¼c. for Shoulders, 11¼c.@12c. for Sides. HAMS, 15¼c.@16c. for Sugar-cured. Live HOGS in active demand, and advanced to $8 30@$7 10; receipts, 4,500 head. WHISKY in fair demand, and advanced to 87c. EXCHANGE par.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.@15½c.; Middling Orleans, 16c. Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR quiet but firm; Superfine, $4 62½@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 37½; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 37½@$7; Pennsylvania do, $6 25@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do, $6 37½@$7 25; Fancy, $7 50@$8. WHEAT held firmly; Western Red, $1 55@$1 57c.; Amber, [illegible]. RYE commands 95c. CORN firm; Yellow, 74c.; Mixed Western, 71c.@73c. OATS held at 57c.@58c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 15c.@15¼c.; Lemayra, 15¼c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 23¼c. WHISKY steady; Western Iron-bound, 93c. Beef CATTLE dull this week; sales, 1,900 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 8c.@8¼c.; fair to good, 6½c.@7½c.; common, 4c.@6c. SHEEP in fair demand; sales, 10,000 head at 5c.@6c. HOGS in fair demand; sales, 5,000 head at $9@$9 75, the latter [illegible].

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—COTTON in good demand, prices advanced; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 109 bales; gross, 770 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,183 bales; to the Continent, 70 bales; coastwise, 109 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 14,000 bales. FLOUR firm and active; the demand for shipping grades exceeds the supply. WHEAT steady and unchanged; choice White, $1 75@$1 85; fair to prime, $1 45@$1 70; prime to choice Red, $1 70@$1 85; fair to good, $1 40@$1 60; common, $1 20@$1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 50@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 67. CORN—White, 80c.; Yellow, 78c. OATS weak at 58c. PORK firm and in good demand at $21 50. BACON firm and in good demand; Rib sides, 11½c.; Clear-rib, 12¼c.; Shoulders, 10c.; Hams, 18c.@19c. LARD quiet at 13c. WHISKY—sales at 91c.; some ask 92c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—FLOUR quiet; holders firm; Extras held at $5@$6; Superfine, $4@$4 50. WHEAT irregular and active; No. 1, $1 19½; No. 2, $1 10@$1 10½, cash and January; $1 10@$1 10¼, February; No. 3, $1 07@$1 07½. CORN firm, fairly active; No. 2, 44½c.@45c. cash; 47½c.@47¾c. February; [illegible] April. OATS firm; No. 2, 41½c.@41¾c. cash; [illegible]. RYE firm; sales No. 2, 76c. BARLEY dull and heavy; No. 2, 80c.@83c. offered 82c. February. PROVISIONS strong. Mess PORK in good demand at 21½c. cash; sales 21½c. February; [illegible] March. LARD, 12¼c. cash; 12½c. February; sales, 30,000 Short Clear, loose, 10¼c. WHISKY firm and in fair inquiry; Iron-bound, 88½c.@89c. Dressed HOGS strong, and higher; offerings light; [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14c. FLOUR firm and advanced 10c.@25c.; Superfine Winter, $4 50@$4 75; Extra Winter, $5 @$5 50. WHEAT firm; Spring higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 31. CORN easier; Mixed, 52c.@54c. in bulk, on the other side of the river. OATS firm at 50c. @54c. in bulk. BARLEY dull at 75c.@90c. for prime to choice Fall. RYE firm at 80c.@85c. PROVISIONS active. PORK $20 50. Bulk Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. LARD higher; sales at 11¼c.@11¾c. for prime. HOGS active; sales at $8 25 @$8 75. CATTLE nominal. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—FLOUR quiet; sales 570 bbls. at the range. WHEAT strong; sales 14,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30. CORN higher, demand good; sales 2,000 bushels new, part Kiln-dried, at 67½c.; 3 or 4 cars New at 67, all in railroad elevator. OATS dull; sales 1 car Ohio at 53½c., on the track. RYE firm; sales 5,000 bushels and 3 cars Western at 90c. BARLEY firm; sales 1 car State at 80c., to arrive. SEEDS dull and nominal at $3 25 for Timothy and medium Clover. PORK higher and firm at $22. LARD higher and firm at 13c. HIGHWINES quiet at 91. Dressed HOGS higher at $8 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—FLOUR—Lower grades scarce; Superfine held at $5 75; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN scarce; White, 73c. OATS 58c. BRAN dull. HAY firm; Prime, $30. PORK firmer, $22. BACON—Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18c.@19c. LARD firm; Tierce, 12¼c.@13¼c. SUGAR firm; Fair, 7¼c.@8c.; Prime, 9c.@9¼c. MOLASSES—Common, 35c.@40c.; Prime, 50c.@55c.; Choice, 58c.@60c. WHISKY, $1 00@$1 07. COFFEE—Prime, 15¼c.@15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120¼@120¾; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. GOLD, 110¾.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 35 hhds. at $6@$8 for common lugs to medium leaf. BAGGING quiet. HEMP and FLAX, 24c.@25c. COTTON quiet at 13¾c. FLOUR steady at $5 25. OATS firm at 54c. in sacks. Other grains unchanged. HOGS—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS buoyant. Mess PORK, $21. Bulk MEATS, 10¼c.@11¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. LARD, 13c. WHISKY quiet at 88c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—COTTON in fair demand; prices advanced; Middlings, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 7,460 bales; gross, 7,578 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,890 bales; to Bremen, 5,917 bales; to Antwerp, 2,542 bales; to Genoa, 1,912 bales; to Malaga, 300 bales; coastwise, 582 bales; sales, 6,400 bales; stock, 156,882 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 16.—COTTON in good demand—prices advanced; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4,700 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,519 bales; to the Continent, 408 bales; coastwise, 2,600 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 77,575 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 1,659 bales; exports to Spain, 308 bales; coastwise, 1,150 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 28,859 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 16.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 4,012 bales; exports, coastwise, 420 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 68,467 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 16.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,674 bales; coastwise, 2,600 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 5,499 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross receipts, 515 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Geo., Jan. 16.—COTTON opened with a fair demand at 14¼c. for Middling, and closed at 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 900 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 44c. ROSIN, $1 70 for Strained and $1 95 for No. 2. TAR, $1 65. COTTON closed steady at 14¼c.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 360 bales; exports, coastwise, 304 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 3,260 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 16.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 1,658 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 40,287 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE BABY.—Who takes care of it? Is she careful, tender, prudent, kind in your absence? Phrenology, as applied at No. 389 Broadway, will tell you who not to employ.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nebraska*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:30 P. M. For Halifax, N. S., and Newfoundland, by the *Alpha*, at 12 M. For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 12 M. For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.	
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Britannia	Jan. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 18	New-York	Havre.
Erin	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Jan. 21	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Cleopatra	Jan. 18	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Jan. 21	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Jan. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship *City of Merida*, from Sisal and Havana.—M. Valdes, D. Hernandez, V. Diaz, Wm. Todd, Mrs. Ana Quesada, Mrs. E. Curtis and daughter, C. O. Allibone, U. S. N., T. Skeel, D. Gomez, Wm. J. Starks and wife, Mrs. M. Downs and daughter, Mrs. J. W. Bensel and daughter.

In steam-ship *Perit*, from Bermuda.—Jane Thompson and 2 children, Sarah A. Berry, Capt. Gu Locke and wife, James Powell, D. B. Ross, C. I. Kenworthy, C. S. Paulison, W. Kinip, G. C. Edwards, Mary Powell.

JAN. 16.—In steam-ship *Hermann*, from Bremen.—L. F. Dommerick, Adolp Erbaloh, Karl Stumpf, Rosina Lockmann, Thaddeus Hames, Dr. A. Lilienthal and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:21 | Sun sets....5:00 | Moon rises, 3:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4:28 | Gov. Island...5:25 | Hell Gate...6:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Florida, Mitchell, Halifax, Cape Deer; Minnetonka, Saunders, Providence, via Saybrook, Bradford & Bro. Brigs Blanche, (Br.,) Morse, Liverpool, Geo. A. Phillips & Collins; Anna, (Br.,) Simpson, Aux Cayes, Morrison & Bartow.

Schrs. J. H. Lockwood, Sharrott, Musquash Inlet, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ridgewood, Dorrimore, Georgetown and Point Bluff, R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Pointer, Baker, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; M. M. Hamilton, Green, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; M. Mayhew, Gordon, New-Haven, Sackett & Bro.; O. C. Acton, Mead, Stamford; Storm Petrel, (new,) Davis, Para, P. Moran; Clara Montgomery, Borden, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Prof. Smith, Smith, St. Johns, N. B., H. W. Loud & Co.; Jennie Roseline (tern,) Tooker, Cienfuegos, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. H. Hatfield, (Br.,) Hatfield, Halifax, Crandall, Benteaux & Co.; H. Ody, Nickerson, Corpus Christi, Evans, Ball & Co.; Luis Marchiano, (new, tern,) Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; J. M. Rich ar ds, (tern,) Irving, Wilmington, N. C., R. D. Hurlbut & Co.; John Ferris, St. John, Newbern, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Lucy Jones, Mumsey, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; barge Silver Cloud, Page, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen Dec. 31, with mdse. and 112 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. From the 1st inst. until the 4th experienced fine weather, with moderate breeze from S. and S. W.; from the 5th until the 12th we had a struggle against a hurricane-like gale of wind from N. N. W., with a tremendous sea, which washed away part of the bulwarks and broke the bibstays of the bowsprit; on the 7th, we did not make more than 37 miles in 24 hours; from the 12th until the 16th, the day of our arrival, we have had handsome weather, but westerly wind and much fog.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz Jan. 6, Sisal 9th, Havana 12th, at 5½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons. Had strong E. N. E. winds to Hatteras; since, light baffling winds and fog.

Steam-ship Perit, Gardner, Bermuda 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. H. Webb. Jan. 11, passed at anchor ship Angelique, from London for Boston to sail same day.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans Jan. 8, South-west Pass 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse., &c., to H. W. Whitney.

Ship Elena, (N. G.,) Bohlmann, Bremen, 54 ds., in ballast, to Chas. Luling & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook awaiting orders.

Ship Roseland, (of Bristol,) Capt. Marcellus Nov. 15, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 3; made the South passage, and had very light trades; Jan. 8, lat. 30, lon. 72, had a heavy blow from N. W., which lasted 12 hours; since then, had fine weather, with steady breeze from E. to S. E.; has been 10 hours N. of Hatteras.

Ship Chandler, (of London,) Jenkins, Hamburg, Nov. 2, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Almenes, (of Boston,) Geary, Rotterdam Nov. 16, Browershaven Nov. 22, with mdse. to Berlandt, Dearborn & Co. Had a fine run for 18 ds., up to lon. 20, when we took a succession of gales, commencing at S. W., and ending at W. N. W., keeping up a very heavy cross sea, which would often break over the top of our houses, washing everything movable off deck, so that we were only able to hold our own for 10 ds., and were finally obliged to keep off and run to southward for better weather; Jan. 7, lat. 34, lon. 72, spoke bark Nellie May, of Newcastle, from New-Orleans for Genoa; Jan. 11, lat. 35, lon. 74, spoke brig E. Williams, of Bangor, 23 ds. from St. Domingo, for New-York; supplied her with provisions, since which time have had light winds from E. and very fine weather.

Bark Harrisburg, (of Boston,) Hawes, Marseilles 62 ds., with hides to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Dec. 14, lat. lon. 30 00; Had strong N. E. winds to the S. E. trades; from the equator to lat. 27 N., lon. 64, had fine weather; since then heavy W. gales. Nov. 19, lat. 34 27 S., lon. 44 39 W., in a heavy squall from N., hove ship on beam ends, lost foretopsail, split mainsail and lost maintopsail yard; ship at the time under close reefed sails. Jan. 4, lat. 37 20, lon. 68, in heavy gale commencing at W. S. W., and going to N. W., carried away foretopmast yard, split and lost sails, the vessel rolling and straining badly with heavy cross sea. Jan. 5, lat. 27 16, lon. 64, spoke bark George Graves, from Georgetown, S. C., for Martinique.

Bark Speedwell, Paisan, Malaga 48 ds., via Gibraltar Dec. 11, with fruit to Peter Balen & Co. Has had light easterly winds the entire passage, and been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras; sld. in co. with brig Breidhome, (Br.,) for New-York, Dec. 22, lat. 21 00, lon. 56 00, passed a can buoy; it appeared to have been a long time in the water.

Bark East Lothian, (of London,) Davies, Auckland Sept. 29, with gum and flax to Walker & Son. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 30; crossed the equator Dec. 2, in lon. 32 W.; Jan. 1, lat. 32 11 N., lon. 58, encountered a severe gale, commencing at S. W., and going to N. W., lasting 16 hours; Jan. 4, encountered another gale, began at S., and going to N. W., lasting 18 hours.

Bark Noah, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Totens & Bookmann. Took the Southern passage and had variable weather to Bermuda; has been 5 ds. from thence, with strong N. W. winds.

Bark Edward Hill, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Haddock, Trieste Oct. 20, with mdse. to master. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 20; down the Mediterranean Sea experienced heavy W. winds; from Gibraltar had strong W. winds, split sails, &c.

Bark Abraham Thalle, (Norw.,) Gregersen, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 4; had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Hopkins, St. Thomas 11 ds., with mdse. to Borcram & Bros. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Rainbow, (of Halifax,) Marshall, Montego Bay, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to J. Lawcraft—vessel to master. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales to Hatteras; since, light winds and calms; Jan. 5, lat. 32, lon. 75, in a sudden shift of wind from W. N. W. carried away mainmast-head and split sails; Jan. 1, lat. 32, lon. 72 32, spoke brig Emily Conner, (Br.,) from Old Harbor, Jam., for Philadelphia, 12 ds. out, with Captain sick.

Brig Thor, (Dan.,) Bodker, Rio Janeiro Oct. 17, with rose-wood to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Totens & Bookmann. Crossed the equator Nov. 27 in lon. 41. The Thor put into St. Thomas, with rudder damaged, loss of sails and short of provisions; was detained 10 ds. repairing; has been 27 ds. from thence with baffling winds and calms. Jan. 5, lat. 30 30, lon. 74 34, spoke bark Lady Havelock, (Br.,) from Antwerp for Philadelphia.

Brig Rabone, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Tarragona, 52 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 11; for the first 6 ds. after leaving port had heavy E. winds; since, fine weather; Jan. 14, lat. 36, lon. 74, spoke schr. W. D. Bickmore, (Br.,) from Porto Rico, for Boston, 20 ds. out.

Brig E. A. Williams, (of Bangor,) Shay, Marigoane 30 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to H. W. Lord & Co. Had hard N. E. gales the entire passage; was off Hatteras Jan. 1, and was blown off into the Gulf stream again.

Brig Mexico, (Mex.,) Laforte, Tabasco Dec. 8, and Pass-a-l'Outre Dec. 29, with mahogany and logwood to Christian Born. Had a stormy passage.

Brig Pali, (Norw.,) Palermo 45 ds., with fruit to order. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 10, S. of Bermuda; experienced a heavy gale W. S. W. to N. W., lasting 3 ds.

Brig Comacto, (Br.,) Passaro, St. Pierre, Martinique 20 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight, vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Gideon D. King, (of New-Bedford,) Eldridge, Ponce, P. R., 11 ds., with fruit to Jos. [illegible]—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Had light E. and N. E. winds the entire passage. Left in port, schr. Annie Tibbets, to sail the 7th for Kingston, Jam.; schrs. Edward Burnett and John Atwood, to sail the 10th for New-York.

Schr. Sarah Banker, Swinnerton, Para 19 ds., with rubber to Francis Moran. Jan. 8, lat. 31, lon. 69, encountered a heavy N. W. gale, but received no damage. Left in port, brig Nile and schr. Helen A. Bowen.

Schr. Nathan Bradbury, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Young, Smith & Co. Left schrs. Daylight, for Charleston 3 ds.; Coquette and S. Enslow, both for Charleston; collided in the harbor on the 4th inst.; the Coquette was cut down to her copper, and the Sue Enslow lost her head-gear.

Schr. Lizzie, Underhill, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had heavy N. winds the entire passage. Left in port schrs. Wm. J. Holmes, to sail Jan. 11, and Mary D. Leach, dg.

Schr. Phebe, Hewes, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co. Sld. in co. with schrs. Ed. Lavmayer and G. D. King. Left in port, schrs. Edward Burnett, John Atwood, Ella Fish and M. S. Lunt, all for New-York, wtg. cargoes.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Havana, 11 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had light N. E. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Champion, (Br.,) Govet, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 26, with logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, (of Brookhaven,) Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Margaret & Lucy, (of Noank, Conn.,) Crosby, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Aries, Spears, Norfolk 7 ds., with ties to Jersey City R. R. Co.

Schr. Julia A. Berkley, Ehtring, Baltimore, for Albyn's Point.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. Wanata, Penny, Savannah, with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, McGloughlin, Virginia.
Schr. Evening Star, Crosby, Virginia.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Zelut, Virginia.
Schr. Ellen Jane, Finch, Virginia.
Schr. Rachel E. Newton, Virginia.
Schr. Margaret Platter, Holmes, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Hughes, Baltimore.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. Watchful, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Caroline Dubois, King, Northport.

WIND—Sunset moderate, N., cloudy.

Sailed.

[illegible] for [illegible]; Mary, for Jackson; Tyburn, for Halifax; T. H. Watson, for Havana; [illegible].

for Halifax; brig Helen O. Phinney, for Matanzas; Montrose, for Ponce, P. R.; Renshaw, for St. Jago; Angela Emma, for Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

Brig G. J. Troop (of Aricbat,) Terris, hence for Boston, Jan. 15th inst. While proceeding to sea, and when opposite the Monument in the Lower Bay, at 2 P. M., Eugene Smith, aged 22 years, resident of Providence, R. I., and son of Ex-Consul Smith, a passenger on board, fell from the port gangway overboard and was drowned. We saved the body and returned to Quarantine. Capt. Ferris is thankful to Capt. Ware, of brig Nellie Ware, for the prompt manner in lowering his boat and assisting to save the body.

Ship Elena, (N. G.,) arr. (this A. M., (16th,) from Bremen and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders; has been ordered to Delaware Breakwater; will proceed this P. M.

Bark Nictaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Slocomb, from Hantsport, N. S., which arrived 15th and anchored on the bar, came up yesterday P. M., and is consigned to Crandall, Bertaux & Co. Reports fine weather.

Bark Herkules, (Russ.,) which arrived 16th from Leith, with coal to F. Schwoon—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Reports took the Southern passage, and had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; off the Cape had a severe gale commencing at S. W. and backing to N. E., lasting 3 ds.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Arr. schr. Alice B. Gardner, from St. Michaels.

Below, bark R. A. Allen, from New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 16.—Arr. bark Lord Baltimore, from Rio for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO—Jan. 14.—Sld. ship Congress, with an assorted cargo for New-York; Br. ship Maria, with a cargo of wheat and ore valued at $80,000, for Cork. Arr. steam-ship Sacramento, from Panama.

Spoken.

Dec. 2, by bark East Lothian, in lat. 05 37 S., lon. 29 W., ship Queen of the Colonies, from Callao, for Cork, 70 ds. out.

Jan. 11, by pilot-boat Charlotte Webb No. 5, in lat. 38 37, lon. 71, bark James Duncan, (Br.,) Teddie, from Batavia, for Portland.

Jan. 12, by ship Roseland, lat. 36, lon. 73 30, signaled the ship Tonawanda, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Jan. 12, by steam-ship City of Merida, off Currytuck, passed brigantine Geo. W. Chase, of Portland, for New-York. Jan. 15, lat. 36 30 N., lon. 74 30 W., passed brigs Sarah Crowell and Aroostook bound N.

Jan. 2, lat. 25, lon. 69 08, spoke bark Kate Smith, (Br.,) for New-York.

Jan. 5, by brig E. A. Williams, in lat. 36 30, lon. 59, spoke bark Almoner, from Rotterdam, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 16.—Steamer *Samaria*, from New-York, arrived here at 6 P. M. Sunday.

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET!

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. (ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1,800,000; MORTGAGE, $16,000 PER MILE; $800,000 ALREADY SOLD. ROAD 200 MILES IN LENGTH, including Evansville Division, all under construction. 91 MILES COMPLETED AND HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED.

DAILY RECEIPTS, from $500 to $1,400 PER DAY.

THE SHORTEST AND BEST POSSIBLE LINE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS (the largest city in the West) and NASHVILLE, (the largest in Tennessee,) ST. LOUIS and EVANSVILLE, (the second in Indiana,) ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, (the largest in Kentucky;) running through an old thickly-settled and highly-productive region, and COMMANDING, WITHOUT COMPETITION, THE BEST FREIGHTING BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

The inexhaustible Salt Wells of Gallatin County, and the valuable Iron and Lead deposits of S. E. Illinois, are tributary to this road, while the entire line is underlaid by the Illinois Coal-field, NOW YIELDING FROM NINE TO THIRTY MILLION TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

The Coal-carrying business alone in three years will pay the interest on the entire cost of the road.

FOR SALE BY GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST (FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

DENOMINATIONS.

$500 and $1,000,

Only 15 Years to Run

FROM JANUARY, 1871, CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AND RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS AT PAR.

Land Grant of Over One Million Acres from Government,

UPON WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE ROAD AND ALL ITS PROPERTY, THESE BONDS ARE A

First and Only Mortgage.

Lands exempted from taxation for fifteen years by acts of Legislature.

One hundred and twenty miles road built, from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

But 30 miles more road to build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract.

An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated value of lands alone nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor.

The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM E. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of interest and principal of the bonds.

Coupons Payable January and July.

The connections of this road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a pamphlet and map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

RUPTURE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY DR. S. N. MARSH,

at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 EAST 14TH-ST. (THIRD DOOR from University-place.) ADULT, YOUTH and INFANT TRUSSES to meet every indication of Hernia or Rupture skillfully applied by Dr. MARSH, who is constantly in attendance.

Orthopedical instruments made to order and scientifically applied by DR. MARSH. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Ladies' silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Pile Instruments, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c.

MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms, and competent females to wait upon Ladies at BOTH OFFICES. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BEEBE'S RANGES

NO. 1, LARGE SIZE. $55. NO. 2, SECOND SIZE. $50.

Including Water-Back and Setting. At these prices it will pay landlord or tenant to throw away any other partly wornout Range, as the cost of the exchange can be saved in fuel, repairs and vexation, in a single year. Ask your cook, which is the best Range, and the answer is invariably

BEEBE'S.

Made and put up by JAMES & KIRTLAND, (Formerly Japet. Beebe & Co.,) Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THERE IS A REMARKABLE AND extensive revival of religion in progress in the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN. Many inquirers nightly present themselves for prayer, and the gracious work is on the increase. The meeting is characterized by very wonderful displays of Divine power. Meeting EVERY NIGHT at 7½. All are invited to attend. Seats free